The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,187, New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 / Single Copy for Cash ....As. 4

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TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, JAMES MACKAY, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.
Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE fine Screw Steamer ROBERT LOWE, 1277 tons register, WM. CONGALTON, Commander, will sail from Bombay on the 10th February. This vessel will not be detained more than two days at Kurrachee.

She has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Bed, Table lined and Cabin furniture will be found by the ship. For passage apply to the Captain on board from 9 to 11 A. M., or the Agents, Messrs. WM. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

FOR CALICUT.

THE fast sailing Ship SOUTHERN CROSS, will leave for Calicut on MONDAY the 10th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain E. P. G. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 12th February, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Monday the 10th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship PEKIN, (1,200 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain W. SOAMES, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 7th February, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 4th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests not in the ship on that date.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 13TH FEBRUARY.—The First Class Screw Steamer LANCEFIELD, Captain HUTCHINSON, has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching one of their Steamers to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate ports on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd February.
,, ,, the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
1st February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer SINDIAN, Captain BETTS, for Kurrachee, on the 6th February next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.
1st February 1862.

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THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch a steamer to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected about the 11th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, TOMORROW, TUESDAY the 4th February, at 4 P. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

FOR SURAT.

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It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART [illegible], R. TAUN[illegible], Commander, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 3rd February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.
Bombay, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Colonist*, Thos. M. GIBSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective packages without delay, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and Captain Gibson will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it has once left the ship's deck.

MERWANJI NUSSERWANJI BHOWNUGGREE.
Agent for Captain Thos. M. Gibson & owners of the Ship *Colonist*.
Bombay, 28th January 1862.

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Tickets for the Stalls, Upper Tier, and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*.

Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5 Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit 1 Rupee.

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THIS EVENING, MONDAY, the 3rd February, T. McCOLLUM'S Talented Troupe of Equestrians will go through a variety of astonishing and wonderful feats of Equestrian and Acrobatic Performances. M. G. BUCKLY's Astounding Leaps from the Grand Trempolin.

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Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.
No smoking allowed in the building.
Bombay, 3rd February 1862.

FIRE BRICKS.

FOR SALE.—Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

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		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs. 32
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Do.	Qts.	,, 24
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1st quality	Qts.	,, 28
Do.	Pts.	,, 15
2nd quality	Qts.	,, 24
Do.	Pts.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
2nd quality	Qts.	,, 36
Do.	Pts.	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.	,, 32
Leoville	Qts.	,, 26
La Rose	Qts.	,, 24
Medoc	Qts.	,, 18
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1st quality, Pale	Qts.	,, 28 to 30
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Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
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St. Julien		,,	,, 22
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Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	
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W. C. COLES, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th January 1862.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.
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Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE,
Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce,
21st January 1862.

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½ inch, per foot	As. 14	
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1 ,, ,,	,, 1	4 ,,

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——— Times, Dec. 21 and 28, and Jan. 4	1	8
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Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28	1	4
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Jackson's Woolwich Journal, Jan. 1	0	8
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Punch, Jan. 4	0	6
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Heerapath's Railway Journal, Dec. 21, and 28	1	4
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SHAIK DAWOOD EBRAM,
General Messman.
19th November 1861.

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Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

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ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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⁂ *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

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COFFEE WORKS—MANGALORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected perfect Machinery for the full preparation of Coffee, are prepared to undertake the peeling, sizing, garbling and shipping of any crops entrusted to their care.

Will also undertake the purchase of Coast produce.

R. DAWSON & Co.
Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
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Lace	Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.
Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS. Apply to

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No. 12, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.
Old Theatre, Fort.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ⅜ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ⅜ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time, that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

S. D. ESPERANCE & Co.,

NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS, have just received a choice stock of New Tweeds, Angolas, Cassimeres and Fancy Coatings, Scarlet and Blue Regulation Serges, Blue and Black Wool Dyed Venetions, Blue and Black Wool Dyed, Superior Ladies' Cloths, Fine French Cashmerette Coatings, Fancy Scotch, and Silk and Wool Shirting Flannels, American Cotton and Khakee Drills, White and unbleach Barnsley Linen Drills, Fancy Marcella Quilting Vestings, Fancy Embroidered Dress Vestings, Black Barathea and Radymere Vestings, Fullers Ventilated Black Silk Dress Hats, Fulley fine Drab Felt Hats.

The only kind guaranteed to retain their shape, and 20 per cent. cheaper than any other maker.

Fancy Cloth and Felt "Pork Pie" Hats, Black Drab, and Brown Oxonians, Regulation Felt Helmets.

Fancy Black and Colored Tom Thumb Ties, Fancy Lace Ties.

Four fold Linen Collars in all the newest shapes, stitched expressly for India, Rugs, Fine Alpacca, Wool, Vicuna and Sealskin, in varied and choice patterns.

Overland Mehal Bound Leather Trunks 25 per cent. cheaper than other Houses.

Terms:—Cash on delivery 5 per cent. discount.

FOR SALE.

ZINC AND TIN-LINED PACKING CASES, English-made and in good condition.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400: now offered at 300.

Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

C. A. FURDOONJEE

IN returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in general, that he has just received from England per Ship *Her Majesty*, a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality:—

Printed list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

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No. 42, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A QUANTITY of Galvanized IRON SHEETS, suitable for roofing when covered with Thatch; this article proves an Economical, Durable, and Cool roof and is well suited for the climate of India.

For further particulars apply to,
HEYCOCK & Co.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
Work and Scent Boxes.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
Writing do.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
Purses in great variety.
Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.
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Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.
Ivory Pen Holders.
Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Ink and Pen Stands.
Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
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Tourist's Writing Cases.
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Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it s their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medilines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close,—and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay.
28, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.
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Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
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(With power to add to their number.)

Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

ESSAYS ON THE SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, AND RELIGION OF THE PARSEES, as introductory to the study of the Zend-Avesta and the Zoroastrian Religion.

By MARTIN HAUG, DR. PHIL.,

Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College, Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, etc. In one handsome volume, 8vo. cloth.

PRICE SEVEN RUPEES PER COPY.

CONTENTS.

I.—History of the Researches into the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Parsees from the earliest times down to the present.
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III.—The Zend-Avesta and its Contents (with Translations of some important pieces.)
IV.—The Zoroastrian Religion as to its origin and developement.

⁂ Subscribers names received at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., —IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

HERBERT & CO.

HAVE just received the following NEW OPERA. —The Puritan's Daughter, a grand Romantic Opera, in three Acts; the Libretto Written by J. V. Bridgeman; the Music composed by M. W. Balfe.

CONTENTS.
Act 1.

Overture—
Chorus—"Here's to wine, and here's to beauty."
Duet—"I would ask a question." (Comic.)
Song,—"My own sweet child."
Duet,—"Oh, father, pity!"
Duet,—"Oh, reflect ere you decide."
*Cavatina,—"Pretty, lowly, modest flower."
*Ballad,—"Bliss for ever past."

Act II.

Recit. and Romance,—"How peal on peal of thunder rolls."
Trio,—"By the tempest overtaken."
Cabaletta,—"Can it be, do I dream?
Drinking Song,—"Let others sing the praise of wine."
*Ballad,—"The Paradise of Love."
Trio,—"What man worthy of the name."

Act III.

*Ballad,—"Hail, gentle sleep."
Ballad,—"A loving daughter's heart."

N.B.—Those marked thus (*) have transposed Editions.

Favourite Airs from Balfe's Opera,—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by W. H. Calicott, in 2 Books.
W. H. Holmes's Fantasia,—"The Puritan's Daughter."
Brinley Richards's—"Bliss for ever past."
Brinley Richards's Fantasia on the Favourite Airs.
Galop, from—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by C. Coote.
The Storm Valse, from—"The Puritan's Daughter, arranged by C. Coote.
Quadrille, from—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by C. Coote.
Kuhe's Fantasia on—"The Puritan's Daughter."
Other arrangements in the Press.

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Pyne's Windsor Castle	16	0
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Dodgson's St. Paul's, *London*	12	0
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Duncan's Squall at sea	9	0
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Little Witch......each	4	0

⁂ The above are mounted and adapted for framing, the pictures themselves vary in size according to the prices: 26 by 32, 22 by 15, 18 by 12, 14 by 11, 10 by 7: the best style of framing is in gilt beading with broad margin, and this can be done if desired.

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TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH TROPICAL COLONIES.—G. BUCHANAN & Co., Engineers and Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery and Apparatus, Coffee Cocoanut, and Rice Machinery. (of York Place Iron Works, Aberdeen,) 25, Pucklersbury, Mansion House, London, E. C. SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as hitherto, their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; VACUUM APPARATUS, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all Kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved COFFEE PULPERS, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

GRINDING MACHINERY and HYDRAULIC PRESSES, specially designed for reducing the COCOANUT to a Pulp, and extracting the greatest per centage of OIL.

RICE MACHINERY, consisting of Machines for thrashing the Paddy and Complete RICE MILLS, for Husking, Pearling, Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by STEAM, WATER, WIND, or CATTLE POWER.

Having personally visited various COFFEE, RICE, and SUGAR COLONIES, their STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, PUMPS, WATER WHEELS, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. & Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years, as SUGAR and COLONIAL ENGINEERS, will be some guarantee as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working of which they can produce numerous References and Testimonials.

Prices and Particulars forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above, G. B. & Co. continue to manufacture and supply as usual all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, IRON SHIPS, BARGES, and STEAMERS, Wrought and Cast Iron BRIDGES, RAILWAY, DOCK, and HARBOUR PLANT, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or G. B. & Co.'s Agents, where established.

⁂ Colonists visiting London are invited to inspect G. B. & Co.'s Machinery at the International Exhibition of 1862.

THE BOMBAY ADVERTISER, AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

AS ITS NAME Imports, this Paper is a medium for the publication of ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY; it is not a Newspaper. It is issued TWICE A WEEK, on the mornings of MONDAY and THURSDAY, and TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES are circulated GRATIS, weekly. In the Presidency Town of Bombay it is very freely distributed.

Should it be found requisite, the number of Copies issued will be still further increased.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages which a Publication like the ADVERTISER offers to the Commercial and General Public of the Bombay Presidency. It may suffice briefly to suggest the following:—

1. Being exclusively devoted to Advertisements, it is specially sought and consulted by those requiring the information which it supplies.
2. Being unaffected by the preference, and prejudices, professional, or personal, which influence the distribution of a Newspaper, the ADVERTISER addresses itself alike to all classes, and is equally distributed over all parts of the Presidency, in the Civil Station, the Military Cantonment, and the Commercial Town.
3. As the Scale of Charges is based upon that now adopted by the Daily Newspapers, to the other advantages offered by the ADVERTISER may be added that of embodying those afforded by advertising in all the other Papers, and at a greatly reduced cost.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the acquirements of those who for the last ten years have kindly favored our old establishment as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.

Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen to give their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLRY, &c. which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.

We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and in their quick despatch.

27, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerrydruig and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Community and Public of Bombay are respectfully informed, that the Undersigned have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Having taken suitable Premises in Hummum Street, and possessing a thorough knowledge of their profession which they intend conducting *upon the English system*, they trust by studying the interests of their Constituents, to receive a liberal share of Public support.

DAVIS & COHEN,
Commercial Sale Rooms.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
DR. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
DR. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

☞ Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

FRESH STORES AND OTHER GOODS.

MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia, Seafield, Cleadon* and *Redan*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friends's Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

ALSO.

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Flated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.
Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

A BOMBAY MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. XVI. will appear early in February.

CONTENTS:

Sonnet on the Death of a Young Lady, the last of her Family.
The New Year's Eve.
Local Society.
The Indus Tunnel.
The Corpora Quadrigemina Chapters V. VI.
The Feast of Saint Valentine.
A Modern Indian Statesman; or A Canning's Administration in the East.
On the Ancient Connection between the Indians and the Persians.
Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, as edited by Charles Knight.—No. II. Othello.
Bismillah; or Happy Days in Cashmere. Chapters XLVIII. to LII.
The Spirit of Beauty on Earth.
Cochin. British and Native.
Lines suggested by a Bas-Relief representing the Death of Hyacinth.
A bird's-eye View of the American Struggle. Chapter III.
English Grammar.—A Review of Mr. E. J. Howard's new School Grammar.
Guzerat and the Country of the Guicowar.
MILITARY PORTFOLIO.—Half Yearly Report of the United Service Institution of Western India.
Act XXIX. of 1861.—A Review, and comparison with the Old Articles of War for the Indian Army.

Annual Subscription, including Postage in India, Rs. 20, Single Nos. Rs. 2 each.

⁂ All Back Numbers in print, and available either in loose sets, or in bound vols. The support of the Public is respectfully solicited to this Publication.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 3rd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

1500	Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1400	,, ,, Longcloth.
1000	,, ,, Madapollams.
300	,, ,, Jacconets.
200	,, White Shirtings.
822	Pairs Grey Dhoties.
2	Cases T. Red Velvet.
A few	bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.
200	dozen English Bottled Porter in quarts.
1	Case Superior French Toys.
1	,, Superior Cottage TIME PIECES.

ALSO,
REFRIGERATORS.

A few of these to contain Ice and cool Beer and Wine &c.

SALE OF A SHARE IN THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The Undersigned are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February, one Share in the above Company, subject to all the conditions in the Deed of the said Company, and all expences of transfer stamp, &c. will be paid by the Vendor.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE GOODS,
On account of whom it may Concern.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to Sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on account of whom it may concern, the undermentioned 19 Bales of Damaged Piece Goods. viz:—

9	Bales Grey Longcloth.
4	,, ,, Shirtings.
6	,, ,, T. Cloth.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1½.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1862.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 3rd February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. ¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 013/16 to 2s. ¾d
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 09/16d. to 2s. ⅝d
Calcutta	sight	100
Madras	30 do. do.	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 214 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ℘ cent	68 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	24½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13¼
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30¾
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	2¾ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.8.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ℘ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company..	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ℘ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ℘ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ℘ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 ℘ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[℘ Anm 450 ℘ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 860 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	......	Rs 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan..........	89½
,, Loan 1835-36..........	89½
,, Loan 1842-43..........	89¼
,, Loan 1854-55..........	89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan..........	100
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan..........	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..........	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes..........	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus..........	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars..........	,, 227	do.
German Crowns..........	,, 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204	
Bar Silver..........	,, 106	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)......	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 10 per candy.
To Clyde	£3 5s.

Since the arrival of telegrams reporting an amicable settlement of the threatened rupture with America, freights have continued very excited, and a large business has been done, showing an advance of fully 15s. per ton, as compared with our quotations of last week. The bulk of the transactions have been for shipment to Liverpool, during the next three months; for ready cotton £3 10s. has been paid, while for March and April shipment £3 15s., and for May £3 17s. 6d. has been accepted. To London also an extensive business has been done, in cotton at from £3 to £3 7s. 6d., according to date of shipment, but seeds appear to have again become scarce, and freight at £2-10s. has been taken for small quantities. Great anxiety has been shown to secure tonnage for future requirements, and it seems probable that, if the cotton market remains firm in England, the produce of the time engagements latterly entered into will be fully borne out, as in that case freights will probably still further advance later on in the shipping season.

The following are the reported engagements:—

Liverpool.—*Queen of the Seas*, 1,350 tons, and *Madge Wildfire*, 847 tons, previously chartered for the Rice Ports, have cancelled their charters, and have taken the Liverpool berth, securing part cargoes at £3 5s. and £3 7s. 6d. The following vessels have engaged cotton cargoes—*Black Eagle*, 1,368 tons, £3 6s. 3d., March shipment; *Cameronian* 940 tons. full cargo, £3 15s., (March and April); *Gertrude*, 1,300 tons, ready at £3. *Moreno*, 654 tons, ready at £3 2s. 6d.; *Nagasaki*, 1,152 tons, April loading, £3 10s.; *Tudor*, 1,800 tons, February loading, £3 2s 6d.; *Crescent City*, 832 tons, ready £3 5s.; *Red Jacket*, 2,030 tons, ready £3 10s. London.—*Minerva*, 829 tons, *Gibson Craig*, 980 tons, part cargoes of cotton at £3, and to arrive the *War Spirit*, 1,237 tons at £3 5s. Calicut and London,—*Southern Cross*, 594 tons, part cargo, coffee in cases at £4.

We quote rates as firm at—

Liverpool, Cotton..............	£3 2s. 10d. to £3 12s. 6d.
Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
London, Cotton..............	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
~~Seeds~~	~~£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.~~
China..............	Rs. 10 per candy.

—*Bombay Saturday Review*.]

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 30th 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON:	
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur,.............. at Rs.	170 to 172
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, ... ,,	170 to 172
Oomravuttee .... ,,	152 to 154
Barsee, ... ,,	155 to 160
Khandeish, ... ,,	150 to 152
Mangalore, ... ,,	158 to 160
Varawul, ... ,,	158 to 160
Compta, ... ,,	173 to 176
Sawginned Dharwar .... ,,	230 to 232
New crop for delivery in March and April:—	
Broach .... ,,	200 to 201
Dhollerah .... ,,	189
Oomrawuttee .... ,,	186
Dharwar Sawginned .... ,,	237 to 237
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at Rs.	5-9 to 5-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,,	6-10 to 6-12 ,,
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,,	24 to 25 33 to 34

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand .... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Scotland do. .... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
On Ireland do. .... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn .... 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 10.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
on demand
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅜d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice........ 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full*,) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of........ ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody........ ¼ per cent.

Hours of business........ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 1	Jeddo (s)..............	Browne	Suez 19 Jan.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen...	Surat 31 Jan.
	Lowjee Family (s)...	Ellison......	Cutch 28 Jan.
	Berenice (s)........	Holt	Kurrachee 29 Jan.
	Chance...	Martin........	Glasgow 7 Sept.
2	Owen Glendower......	Robinson......	London 30 Aug.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per H. M.'s steamer *Berenice*, from Kurrachee.—H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, off Malabar Point, she was brought in tow by the *Berenice*.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 1	Victoria (s)..........	Chitty	Sedashewghur.
	Charger	Smyth..........	Liverpool.
	Futtay Sooltan	Nacoda	Joodah.
	Esperance	Nicholas	Belle Isle.
	Victoria (s)..........	Nacoda	Surat.
	Johnstone Castle (s)..	Main	Surat.
	Phlox (s)..............	Puddicombe..	Surat.
2	Amoor..................	Petts	Liverpool.
	Aspasia	Lamb	Moulmain.
	Victoria (s)	Chitty	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Several natives.

Per steamer *Lowjee Family*, from Cutch.—Capt. Mahomed; and two natives.

Per H. M.'s steamer *Berenice*, from Kurrachee.—Captain Davison; Captain Cornewall; Captain Scrivener; Mr. McNamarra; Mr. S. Brandon; Mr. S. Rodrigues; Mr. G. Pfefferbloom; and five natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Futtay Sooltan*, to Joodah.—174 pilgrims.

Per steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—111 natives.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—Captain Crealock, 95th Regiment; and 63 natives.

Per steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—76 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:

Ship *Red Jacket*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Bosphorus*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Morning Star*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 1st February 1862.

For London.

Agricola.—1,425 bundles Coir Yarn, 200½ cwt., F. Chambers.

Gibson Craig.—56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Narrunjee Sewjee; 102 bags Mustardseed, 51 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

Minerva.—300 bags Linseed, 506¼ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 300 bags Linseed 450 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Vernon.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Robert Lowe.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Her Majesty.—500 bags Rapeseed, 750 cwt., Judoo Ragowjee; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Caroline Agnes.—5 packages Sundries, Eduljee Nesserwanjee.

For Liverpool.

Mindora.—2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 200 bundles Hemp, 201 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Red Jacket.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Crescent City.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Egeria.—500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.

Gertrude.—100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., 100 bags Surseeseed, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Canjee Khatesy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Golam Hosen Teza.

Peter Maxwell.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Godoo Preamjee.

Startled Fawn.—50 bales Wool, 158 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 60 bags Gall. 75 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Uncas.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 1 case Curry Powder. 12 bottles, Dirom, Hunter and Co.

Protector.—44 bags Galls, 77 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Herald.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Lalljee Persotum.

Mornington.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; loose Buffaloe Horns, 300 cwt., Cursetjee Pestonjee Erany.

Bosphorus.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Early Dawn.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Morino.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

For Havre.

Helen Morrow.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 200 bags Nigerseed, 100 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Calcutta.

Futtay Rahmon.—30 packages Sundries, Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta; 156 cases Europe Spirits, Cutler and Co.

Morning Star.—9 packages Persian Badana, 11¼ cwt., 3 packages Sunkhulee, ½ cwt., Cama Ramjee; 12 packages Malabar Coffee, 18 cwt., loose Jungbar Sandlewood, 84 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass and Co.

For Mauritius.

Euphimus.—100 packages Bhoysings, 130 cwt., Hajee ~~Esmall Hajee Adam.~~

Japan.—146 packages Coir Rope, 141 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 21, Ship *Pierre*, Armange, from Reunion 16th December.

Do. Ship *Anderson*, (particulars not received).

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

1st February.—Captain Cornewall, Major of Brigade, on private affairs, from Kurrachee.

Do.—Captain F. Scrivener, Inspector of Army Schools, on duty, from Hyderabad.

Do.—Captain G. D. Davison, Inspector of Musketry, from Kurrachee.

Do.—Colonel Tytler, Bengal Army, on sick leave, from Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

31st January.—Lieut. F. P. Roberts, Royal Artiller, on leave, to Poona.

Do.—Lieut. F. McKinnon, 1st Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.

Do.—Captain Knatchbull, 95th Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.

Do.—Major W. B. Gray, 16th Regt. N. I., to join, to Rajkote.

1st February.—Acting Assistant Surgeon P. Adair, Indian Navy, to Sedashewhur.

Do.—Captain J. F. Chapman, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Malligaum.

Do.—Captain Mason, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Malligaum.

Do.—Captain F. Cornewall, Major of Brigade, on private affairs, to Poona.

Do.—Captain Scrivener, Inspector of Army Shools, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 1st February 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee, of which Captains Nicholson, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, is dissolved.

3. The Committee of Survey, for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Nicholson, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

Members.—One Subaltern from 23rd Regt., and Quarter Master 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

4. Lieut. Colonel Callings, 33rd Regt., will be pleased to attend at the Police office at the Fort, on Monday next the 3rd instant, at 12 noon, to superintend the volunteering of four men desirous of declaring for General Service. The Superintending Officer is referred to G. O. C. No. 450, para 6 of the 1st January 1861.

A Committee composed of Lieut. Colonel Callings, as President and Captain Badgley and the Adjutant 33rd Regiment, members, will assemble at the office of the Brigade Major of the Garrison at 1 P. M., on the same date, to receive the decisions of the above men, regarding their future pension.

5. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble at the Brigade Major's office at 11 A. M. on Tuesday next the 4th instant, to verify and record the services, conduct, character and cause of discharge of Serjeant Gahagan, of the Bombay Police Force:—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Petrie, Royal Artillery.

Members.—Captain Ross, 18th Regt. N. I., and one Subaltern from 33rd Regt.

Bombay, Sunday, 2nd February 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 31st Jan. 1862.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence: 23*rd Regt. N. L. I.*—Lieut. J. Gatacre, from 27th January to 28th February, to proceed to Malligaum annd Nassick, on medical certificate.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 1st February 1862.

Assistant Surgeon H. F. McGrath, was discharged from the *Berenice*, on medical certificate, at Surat, on the 22nd January 1862, for passage to Bombay.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Baker of the *Falkland*, is to be transferred to the *Berenice*.

Squadron Order No. 101 of the 29th ultimo, discharging Messrs. M. McGan and Hynne, Acting Masters and W. Robinson, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master of the *Dalhousie*, are hereby cancelled and those Officers are transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries from this date.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 25.)

Major Patrick Stewart of the Engineers to be a Director of Telegraphs.

The Establishment of the Telegraph Department above the rank of Signallers has been re-organized, and will in future comprise the following Officers:—

1 Director General; 3 Directors; 15 Superintendents; 15 Assistant Superintendents; and 100 Inspectors.

The salary of the Director General is fixed at Rupees 3,000 a months.

Of the Directors, the Senior will ordinarily be appointed on a salary of Rupees 1,000 a month, and will receive in the second year of his appointment and in every succeeding year an addition of Rupees 100 a month up to a maximum of Rupees 1,500. The two other Directors will ordinarily be appointed on a salary of Rupees 700 a month, and will receive in the second year of their appointment and in every succeeding year an addition of Rupees 50 a month up to a maximum of Rupees 1,000.

The Superintendents will be paid as follows:—

1	On a maximum salary of Rupees 700 a month.	
2	,, ,, ,, ,, 600 ,,	each.
4	,, ,, ,, ,, 500 ,,	,,
5	,, ,, ,, ,, 400 ,,	,,
3	,, ,, ,, ,, 350 ,,	,,

The Assistant Superintendents will receive each a salary of Rupees 300 a month.

The Inspectors are classified as follows:—

20	First Class Inspectors on Rupees 250 a month	each.
30	Second ,, ,, ,, 200	,,
40	Third ,, ,, ,, 150	,,
10	Fourth ,, ,, ,, 100	,,

The following Officers have been appointed by the Governor General in Council to be Directors and Superintendents respectively:—

To be Directors.

Major Patrick Stewart in the Eastern Division
Captain Robert Murray in the Western Division.
Mr. J. T. Blisssett in the Southern Division.

To be Superintendents.

Messrs. B. C. Bailey, G. O'Donnell, C. Galbraith, J. E. Todhunter, H. Wickham, H. P. Owen, H. Man, G. H. J. Smith, J. H. Norvill, F. G. Teale, M. K. Man, H. J. Walton, Lieut. H. Mallock, Mr. G. Moberly, and J. H. Lane.

No. 97.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 52 of the 17th instant, the following Additional Regimental Captains are permitted to retire from the Service, under the operation of Government General Order No. 807, dated 12th September 1861, with effect from the 31st December 1861:—

Presidency.	Corps.	Rank and Names.	On What Pension.	Annuity.
				£
Bombay ...	1st E. Regt. Fussiliers ...	Capt. (Brev. Lieut.-Colonel) William Edwin Evans	Captain ...	120
Ditto ...	17th Regt. N. Infantry ...	Capt. (Brev.-Major) Henry Lloyd Evans	Major ...	120
Ditto ...	3rd E. Regt...	Capt James Rose, Major in Staff Corps	Ditto ...	120
Madras ...	45th Regt. N. Infantry ...	Captain Henry Menars	Will be assigned by the Govt. of Madras	120

Sporting Gazette.

THE GYMKKANA.

The Rifle shooting match came off on Saturday afternoon, on the beach at Back Bay, near the Gymkhana tents. There was only one match for a silver cup, open to all comers, entrance ten rupees, five shots each, at 150 yards, no rests or hair triggers to be allowed.

There were fourteen entries. Mr. W. H. Crawford shot steadily and well, scoring ten, Mr. H. Gamble fired and made eleven points, Mr. A. Locher scored ten and Mr. Taaks only eight points. Consequently Mr. Gamble was declared the winner of the cup.

Letters to the Editor.

THE RED JACKET.

[The Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* will confer a favor upon Captain Billing of the *Red Jacket*, by inserting in his paper the reply to Bosh's letter in reference to the *Red Jacket*, which appeared in the *Times of India* two days ago.
Bombay 1st February 1862.]

SIR,—In thanking you for the complimentary editorial remarks, which appeared in your issue of 25th instant, in reference to my ship, I will, with your permission, avail myself of the opportunity of making a few remarks in reply to a letter calculated to mislead some of your readers (although most appropriately signed "Bosh") which appeared in the *Gazette* of to-day.

In reply to "Bosh's" first insinuation, I may observe that I had nothing whatever to do with the paragraph that appeared in your paper either by inspiration (as "Bosh" supposes) or otherwise, and I am at a loss to account for the acrimonious tone which runs through the whole of the "bosh" in question, except it be that the writer has at some time had the misfortune of being beaten by my vessel when in command of what he vainly thought, the fastest clipper afloat.

It would certainly look better for a man who aspires to be a sort of public censor, to take every care to inform himself as to the real facts of a case, before presuming to contradict statements that are patent to the greater part of the commercial world. It is very evident, however, that poor "Bosh" has not taken such care, and that he is by no means "well posted" (to use an Americanism) as to the *Red Jacket's* performances, or he would not have had to refer to registers of four years of age for information.

By way, however, of returning good for evil, I shall be most happy to see "Bosh" in "propria persona" on board my ship, when I will do my best to sooth his irritated feelings and astonish his weak optics by shewing him indisputable evidence, firstly, that the *Red Jacket's* register is 2030 tons, and not as he erroneously supposes 1597; secondly, that her last voyage to Melbourne occupied only 63 days (the one you allude to having been I presume accomplished by my predecessor); thirdly, that the altitude of the "'tween decks" (not latitude as "Bosh" who must have been led into the error by the printer's devil, oddly supposes), is certainly not less than 7½ feet; fourthly, that my saloon will stand a comparison with many even of the P. & O. Company's fleet, although I cannot endorse your statement as to its equalling that of any steamer afloat. I may add in conclusion, that I much regret that the appearance of your editorial should have excited in the sensitive mind of "Bosh" a suspicion that I was laying a trap to catch unwary "Indians" to take home *nolens volens*, and hope that on the next occasion he feels an attack of *Cacœthes Scribendi* coming on, he will rush off to Kandalla for change of air, instead of rushing into print.

W. BILLING,
Commander Ship *Red Jacket*.

Bombay, 28th January.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 1st February, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Mrs. Black, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE—

At Christ Church, Bycalla, on Saturday the 1st February, by the Revd. Ward Maule, M.A., William Colclough, only son of the late William Colclough, Controller of Customs for the Port of Bridlington Quay, to Frances, second daughter of Thomas Banton, of London.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "BEHAR," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

Weight under	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton,
¼ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
½ ,, ...	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
¾ ,, ...	,, 0 14 0	......
1 ,, ...	,, 1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
2 ,, ...	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "PEKIN," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th February.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	17th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1862.

First Quarter .... Friday	7d.	1h.	2.6m.	A. M.
Full Moon .... Friday	14d.	9h.	57.3m.	P. M.
Last Quarter .... Friday	21d.	7h.	8.5m.	P. M.
New Moon .... Friday	28d.	9h.	40.5m.	P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire, Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	3		6 35	5 53	1 38	1 51	Date 31th Jan. Time—5h. 00m. 4s.
Tues.	4		6 35	5 54	1 56	2 23	
Wed	5	St. Agatha.	6 34	5 54	2 50	2 58	
Thur.	6		6 34	5 55	3 50	3 43	
Fri.	7		6 33	5 55	4 52	4 45	
Sat.	8		6 33	5 56	6 3	6 8	
Sun.	9	5th Sunday after Epiphany	6 33	5 56	7 25	7 38	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 3rd.—Capture of Monte Video, 1807.—East India Railway opened, 1855.

Tuesday, 4th.—Fortress of Daroon Nagpore surrendered, 1851.

Wednesday, 5th.—Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.—Victory of Lord Cornwallis over Tippoo Saib, 1792.—Occupation of Burasgaon, 1857.

Thursday, 6th.—Queen Anne borne 1655.—Charles II. died, 1685.—Dr. Priestley died 1804.—Settlement of Singapore, 1819.

Friday, 7th.—Convention of the Peers and Commons in England, 1689.—Cholera, Edinburgh, 1832.

Saturday, 8th.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1586.—Earthquake at Guadaloupe, 1843.—Battle of Kooshaub, 1857.

Sunday, 9th.—Treaty of Calcutta, 1757.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 2nd February 1862.

3701 Pursoonjee Jeytha.
3593 Adamjee Hussunjee.
3850 Abdoolkhan.
3680 Shalvee Motee Munglejee.
3836 Govind Hurry Walayker, and Co.
3956 Vicas Ramdit Khoosal.

THE Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Jan.	CEYLON	17 Jan
FRANCE	5 Jan.	CHINA	31 Dec
MALTA	7 Jan.	SINGAPORE	6 Jan
ALEXANDRIA..........	8 Jan.	PENANG	7 Jan
SUEZ	13 Jan.	CALCUTTA	25 Jan
ADEN	20 Jan.	MADRAS	28 Jan
MAURITIUS	6 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES	28 Jan
CAPE	10 Dec	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	25 Jan
AUSTRALIA..........	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB..........	25 Jan
BANGALORE	24 Jan.	RANGOON	25 Dec

SINCE our last publication we received papers from Calcutta and Punjaub to the 25th ultimo, from Madras, Kurrachee and the Noth-West Provices to the 28th, and from Poona of Saturday last.

THE steamer *Columbian*, left Galle for Bombay, on Friday last at 4 P. M.

The steamer *Bengal*, left Galle for Suez, on Friday last at 6 P. M.

H. M. steamer *Urgent*, left Galle for China, on Saturday last at 3-50 P. M.

H. I. M. steamer *Japan*, left Galle for Suez, on Saturday last at 1 P. M.

The steamer *China*, from Bombay, anchored at Galle yesterday at 4 P. M.

WE see it is proposed to dissolve the Calcutta Volunteer Corps. That of Bombay seems to have died a natural death.

WE learn from an official account of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor General held on the 22nd January last, that Mr. Laing was absent from the meeting owing to indisposition. He is reported to have left Calcutta on a journey up-country for the benefit of his health.

WE observe several petitions made to the Governor General by Native Zemindars, Vakeels, &c., praying that the Secretary of State for India should be requested to make one of the vernacular languages of India the Court language of the proposed High Courts. The Governor General has requested the opinion of the several local governments on this subject.

THE establishment of the Telegraph Department above the rank of signallers has been re-organised, and will in future comprise, one Director General, three Directors, fifteen Superintendents, fifteen Assistant Superintendents and one hundred Inspectors. The salary of the Director General is fixed at three thousand Rupees a month; those of the Directors will vary from seven to fifteen hundred Rupees; the Superintendents from three hundred and fifty to seven hundred; Assistant Superintendents three hundred; and Inspectors from one to two hundred and fifty.

LATE on Saturday evening were published in supplements to the *Government Gazette*, three Bills with translations in Guzerati, Marathi and Canarese;—namely, "A Bill for bringing under the Regulations and Acts certain lands ceded by the Guikwar for Railway purposes;" a Bill for recognising Reformatories, such as the David Sassoon Institution, as fit places of confinement for juvenile offenders, and authorising the Criminal Courts, Courts Martial, Cantonment Magistrates, &c., to send such offenders to such reformatories; and for defraying the cost of maintaining them out of the proceeds of fines levied by such Courts: and lastly, a Bill for enabling Municipal Commissioners in the Mofussil to expend the taxes raised under Act 26 of 1850, in works of public utility other than those therein specified, such as the construction and support of dispenseries, schools, &c.

COURTS MARTIAL in India have become so common that we have sometimes almost felt inclined to pass over these painful events without notice, and only to allow the reporters to record the proceedings in our columns, in order that justice, as well as injustice, should not be done in a corner. The late Court Martial, which has excited so much interest in Naval circles, and surprise and disgust in general, is of a class however, which calls for some notice, and when we shall have disposed of graver matters that now occupy our attention, we may perhaps turn at greater length to the minutes of the enquiry which so lately engaged the judicial sagacity of the Naval Officers who assembled on board H. M.'s flag ship the *Ajdaha*, for the trial of Commander F. W. Hopkins. In our brief notice, *currente calamo* of the charges made by Assistant Surgeon Boustead against his superior, we confess we are somewhat startled, not so much on account of the very unusual length of accusation matter that the charges have been allowed to run to, as at the nature of them, and the conduct of the entire case. A few observatins *en passant*, will disclose what we think has struck the public in this case.

The first point of moment is that the authorities through their Judge Advocate General have been led into a serious mistake regarding the tone that the charges assumed. When the prosecutor sent in his complaint at length, it was within the legitimate range of this official's duties to have framed them into the technical phraseology that such are generally expressed in. It is evident to all that the embittered feelings of Dr. Boustead have escaped, more in the charges, than in the very evidence he gave. It is almost impossible for a man who prosecutes, to avoid an exhibition of feeling, even though he be bent on satisfying any public imperative demands upon him, in the discharge of his official duties; and for this reason in our Criminal Courts we have almost a form of indictment, which we fill in with the crime charged, and the indictment does not reproduce all the animosity that is frequently displayed at the preliminary examination before the Magistrate; were it so, justice would often be defeated, because ill will and hatred are despised. The better nature of man revolts at the sight of such motives, and their apparent malignity often blinds a jury as to the facts of the case. It should never be forgotten that the vehement aversion of the plaintiff to the defendant cannot establish or disprove a charge, though it may supply a motive, and put spectacles on your eyes which will enable you to look into the real object of the prosecution. We must confess that Commander Hopkins is deeply indebted to Judge Advocate Fergusson for having placed the charges before the Court, drawn in the original language of the splenetic and vindictive accuser, because laboring under excited and roused feelings. No safer course for the officer on his trial could have been adopted than a "motion," that the charges should be couched in the wording of their author. We have never heard of such a thing as the Commander-in-Chief being moved on such a point. This may have tended in the present instance to a just result, but as we consider such practices subversive of the first principles of justice and law, we hope that other Courts will not allow such a case as the present one to guide in future cases. We want the mere charge laid before a Court Martial; the members are hardly so thickheaded that they will not themselves be able to discover the feelings of the prosecutor when he comes before them. We have called Assistant Surgeon Boustead the prosecutor, and so he really was, but the Court was induced to turn the prosecutor into a witness. He was not allowed to actually prosecute in his own name, but only to appear as a witness. The Judge Advocate General, however clever, forgot to give the cause a fictitious name when it lost its real one!! It would have been an event in Western India to have read in the morning paper the ship row and cause described under the pretended names of *John Doe and Richard Roe*. As the case lost the name of its originator, and did not receive another name under which the prosecution should be carried on in, we should like to have seen a little fun created by the adoption of such names as "*Jack or Dick*." But to be serious, the case is a very foolish one, nothing has been gained by its publicity, nor has the service learned any useful lesson by it, unless our remarks about John Doe and Richard Roe lead them to read up the history of Edward the 3rd's time, when these funny names were first put into suits.

The remarkable part of this trial is the finding which, not ending with simply an honourable restoration of Commander Hopkins's sword utters what was intended as a fatal verdict against the exhibitor of the charges. The usual wording of an adverse decision against an officer are the very words adopted by this Court against its witness, "*Insubordinate, scandalous, and vexatious.*" Did this Naval Court and its expounder of real or fiction law, the Judge Advocate, know the middle word "scandalous" is one which when applied to an officer under trial would, if entered on the minutes of their verdict, subject him to the degradation of not only dismissal but also of cashiering? It was a strong word, we had almost said an unjust word against one not being tried. We fear Dr. Boustead raised the Court against himself as soon as he entered it, but no provocation justifies the use of a word which was foreign to the transactions that were being investigated. It was not scandalous to disprove the charge of falsehood as was done by him, and we should fail in our duty did we not point out the extraordinary result of the seventh charge. If our readers will look through the list of averments contained in the entire set of charges, they will notice that the serious charge against Commander Hopkins was contained in this one,—that he repeatedly accused the Assistant Surgeon of having made a false statement in a letter in attributing to him, Commander Hopkins, the words "*Here men die on board my ship without ever having been seen by the Doctor or Apothecary.*" This the Commander denied, and the Assistant Surgeon was placed in arrest for insisting that the Commander did use the words, and it was only the truth as it has turned out. The witnesses have proved that it was Commander Hopkins who made the erroneous statement, not the Assistant Surgeon, and the Commander now admits that he did use the words. The Court endorse the same and say he did also. Here then is the case. Assistant Surgeon Boustead says the words were used, the Commander now says the words were used, and the Court say the words were used. Under this view, Assistant Surgeon Boustead was unlawfully made a prisoner, and was for a time deprived of his privileges on a charge of being a *liar*, which he has abundantly proved he was not. The person who made the mistake on his own confession, was Commander Hopkins. Now Commander Hopkins attached great importance to truth, if we are to believe he acted honestly about the arrest, but his views and that of the Court differ. He very properly attaches criminality to a denial of a fact. But "the Court attaches no criminality" where the denial of a now proven fact was made by the Commander. The case is simple: Assistant Surgeon Boustead was provoked into a want of respect by simply having been told on the quarter deck of a ship that he was guilty of falsehood. It is hard that he should have had to suffer this indignity, and because he seeks redress in the order of the present day, that he should also be attacked by the Court, who admit he was right on the real point of importance. In old days Commander Hopkins would have been punished on the spot. The obedience to the orders of the army by Dr. Boustead we are sure Sir Wm. Mansfield will notice; namely, seeking redress in the prescribed course for military officers. There is an ill will in the verdict that will spoil its effect. We trust that the words so injudiciously inserted will be ordered to be taken out. To try Dr. Boustead for "scandalous" conduct would be absurd—but such must have been the aim of the Court. Had Dr. Boustead not taken the course he has he would have been tried for remaining under the stigma cast upon him. However unfavorable the result, he has proved and established he has suffered in the wrong. He is imprudent, doubtless, and this case should be a solemn warning to him for the rest of his life. The provocation, however, has been unusually great, and we hope the Indian Navy will never see another case of the kind,—ordering a gentleman to stand off, and calling him a liar in effect are things quite sufficient to rouse any man, and Commander Hopkins may not escape so well should he venture to again try the late painful experiment with a Military Officer. The army and the public do not accept the verdict, they disagree with it. Still we are glad things have ended so well and congratulate Commander Hopkins on his good luck. This Court Martial should be a warning to Commanding officers never to press an officer to apologise for or admit a thing he has denied. No man of truth or honor could do it.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

STAMPING OF COTTON BALES.

No. 361.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 30th January 1862.

READ the following letter from Mr. H. Brooke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 20th Jannary 1862. No. 3.

It has been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce that the Government Establishments at Broach and Surat for the examination and stamping of Cotton Bales have been or are about to be abolished, and I am instructed to address you on the subject.

The Government supervision which is now about to be discontinued was brought into active operation in 1850, chiefly through the energy of the late Mr. J. M. Davies, and has continued to produce the most salutary and marked effect in raising the character of the Broach Cotton, which from being the most adulterated has become the most pure of the native seeded cotton.

By reference to letter No. 9185 of 1850, addressed by Chief Secretary to Government to the Chamber of Commerce, it will be found that a regularly organised system of fraud existed in the packing of cotton for the Bombay market, the average adulteration having been found on careful examination to amount to about one-third of the weight. The consequence was that trade in the article become in a measure suspended, and it was justly feared that this important branch of Commerce would be greatly curtailed.

After considerable discussion between Government and the Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved to put in force Regulation III. of the Act of 1829, and the chief leaders in the frauds were fined or imprisoned and the cotton confiscated, but subsequently released. The effect, however, was almost instantaneous, frauds in the packing of cotton at once ceased, and, as already said, from being the most adulterated, Broach cotton became the best cotton in the market. This superiority has since been maintained.

As the object to be attained by the abolition of the Government supervision is doubtless financial economy, the respectable dealers at Broach and Surat have suggested that a small fee per bale should be levied by the Government Inspectors, and that the establishment should thus be maintained. They express their entire willingness to meet such a charge in preference to being exposed to a renewal of the frauds which previously rendered their trade so bazardous. Beyond this, however, it appears to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to be at the present moment of vast importance that every effort should be made not only to preserve the character which this the purest of Indian cottons has already obtained, but to endeavour by every means to improve its quality and that of other growths, the Committee therefore, view with the greatest alarm the withdrawal of the Government supervision which has hitherto been so beneficial, and they trust that the Government will consent to maintain the existing establishments either at their own cost or in the manner above suggested.

RESOLUTION—The former practice of examining and stamping Cotton Bales should be resumed. The expense is to be defrayed by the levy of a fee from the cotton dealers, and the duty performed by special establishments as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce. It is understood that the fee will be paid voluntarily by the dealers.

2. The above arrangement will continue in force only until an Act shall be passed sufficient for all purposes, as the supervision is a duty which belongs to the dealers and not to Government.

ORDERED that the above be communicated to the Collector of Surat, the Sub-Collector of Broach and the Police Commissioner N. D.

(Signed) J. B PEILE,
Acting under Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,— In reply to your letter No. 3 dated the 20th Instant, I am directed to forward to you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copy of a Resolution passed by Government under todays date No. 361. —I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. B. PEILE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1862.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at Parell Gardens this evening:—

MARCH.	
OVERTURE, "The Mason"	*Auber.*
WALTZ, "Neapolitaner"..............	*Lanner.*
SELECTION, (Op.) "Bianca"	*Balf.*
INTRO: AND ARIA, (Op). "Die Grossfurstin"	*Flowtow.*
QUADRILLES, "Caledonian"	*Jullien.*
GALOP, "Friedens Jubel"	*Kuhner.*

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.— The Seventh Lecture of Dr. G. M. Birdwood, on *Botany*, in connection with the Institution, will be delivered this evening in the Durbar Room, at 8 o'clock. The attendance of subscribers is requested.

THE LATE FIRE AT MIDDLE COLABA, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The conflagration that took place at Middle Colaba at an early hour on Saturday morning last, we are sorry to say, resulted in the death of a poor Hindoo boy of about ten years of age. From the information that we could gather on the spot, it appeared that the unfortunate deceased managed to escape from his hut, but it is conjectured that probably he was induced to return to the burning huts with the intention of rescuing something that he had left behind; however that may be, when the remains of the unfortunate boy were discovered, they presented nothing but a calcined mass of bones.

The fire commenced amongst some cadjan huts occupied by a large number of natives; we were unable to discover its origin: but in a very short time after it broke out the whole of the wretched hovels were in a blaze, and it was only through the strenuous exertions of a number of European gentlemen that the devouring element was kept from communicating its ravages to some of the bungalows in the immediate vicinity. As it was some out-houses and stabling caught fire and it was only by pulling down portions of these erections that it was confined to the huts, not a vestige of which remained after a few hours. Fortunately there was no wind blowing at the time; if there had been, it is probable that much greater damage would have been done. How the miserable inmates escaped was most miraculous. Many of them must have lost what little property they possessed. We did not hear of any very serious accident, beyond the fatal one already mentioned, although several persons, both European and Native, got some rather hard knocks and falls. Amongst others Mr. Bailey, the Police Constable, who was on the spot directly after the commencement of the fire, had a narrow escape; he walked into an open well in a compound adjoining the place where the fire was, fortunately for him it was not very deep and had not much water in it, so that he managed to scramble out without being otherwise injured than getting a soaking

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Fifth Day, Friday, 31st January 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Jadunathjee Brizrutonjee Maharaj vs. Cursondass Mooljee and others.

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Mr. Leathes, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The Chief Justice intimated that the Court were anxious to hear the defence and they wished Mr. Anstey to proceed at once with the examination of witnesses in order that the case might be finally decided and the parties saved further expense, which otherwise they would be put to if the Court adjourned the hearing to take time to look into the authorities on the application for nonsuit.

Mr. Anstey said that if the defence was gone into, the examination of witnesses would take six weeks. He wished therefore to have the application for nonsuit disposed of at once.

Mr. Justice Arnould remarked that if the Court felt pressed by Mr. Anstey's arguments, then they would call upon the other side to reply.

Mr. Bayley said he had not yet finished his observations in reply.

Mr. Scoble expressed his anxiety to be heard in opposition to Mr. Anstey's application.

Mr. Anstey said the question was as to whether there was libel or no libel.

The Chief Justice.—My brother Arnould invited discussion yesterday, but since then on looking into the pleadings, he is of opinion that the case should go to a jury, and his impression is that it is a libel. When the demurrer was argued I had expressed an opinion that the latter part of the article was a libel. I then said distinctly that the first part was a historical comment, but the second part was a different matter, for, the plaintiff was personally alluded to.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—As to the question of libel or no libel, Mr. Bayley, you may proceed with your argument.

Mr. Bayley then proceeded to say that the question of libel or no libel was to be decided from what the plaintiff disclosed. In *Hern vs. Stowell* alluded to, plaintiff was nonsuited because there was no evidence to shew in what way the plaintiff was degraded by the libel. Suppose the Court held that it was not a libel on plaintiff in his clerical capacity as a Maharaj, then the learned counsel would contend that it was a libel on his individual character to charge him with defiling the wives and daughters of his devotees. He cited a case in point, *Robertson vs. Macdougall* where there were two counts, one for slander on title, and the other for slander on the private character of the plaintiff; and though the former count was abandoned, the latter was held valid. After commenting upon *May vs. Brown* and *Hern vs. Stowell*, the learned counsel observed that the former is an authority and has been acted upon, while the latter appeared to him to be not an authority. Great stress had been laid upon the fact that the commentary was not fully set out, but, the learned counsel said, the article itself did not state more than that how Goculnathjee amplified the original stanza; consequently there was no necessity for setting out the commentary. Referring to the last passage in the libel, he called upon the Court to look not only at the libel, but also at the plaint, and it would appear that plaintiff complained of the libel not only in his clerical capacity, but also in his private capacity; and according to the decision in *Robertson vs. Macdougall*, 4 Bingham, the counsel might abandon one of the charges and might recover damages for the other. As to the argument that there was no evidence of the inuendoes relating to the Shastras, the meaning of the Kalyoog, &c., the learned counsel said that they did not require any proof, for they were admitted as proved. It was alleged that there was no proof of damage as to how the plaintiff suffered in his ecclesiastical character, but, Mr. Bayley said that, plaintiff sued not only in his ecclesiastical capacity but also in his private capacity, and this was not one of the cases which can only lie by reason of special damages. With regard to malice, the learned counsel said it was not necessary to prove it, inasmuch as it is implied in the libel itself. As to the argument that it was a libel on the class, and not on the plaintiff, the simple answer was that plaintiff was singled out of the class and personally addressed to. The sting of the charge was that he had defiled the wives and daughters of his devotees, and the learned counsel said that there could not be a graver charge than that. As to the allegation that there was no proof that the Maharajs are preceptors of the Hindoo religion, the learned counsel's answer was that in the libel itself the Maharajas were called preceptors of religion, and therefore defendant was stopped from demanding a proof of what he himself had admitted; however, Mr. Bayley considered this to be an immaterial issue. With regard to the contention that there was no proof of the libellous character of the words, Mr. Bayley asserted that no such proof was required, as it was a libel on the face of the document. Another argument was, that the alleged libel was a legitimate criticism and published on a justifiable occasion, but the learned counsel found no decisions that publication in a newspaper came within the limits of justifiable occasion. To constitute a privileged communication, the occasion must be justifiable, such as in the case of a master giving certificate to his servant. The learned counsel cited a few exceptional cases of privileged communications where the principle laid down was that there must be either legal or moral duty to urge the writer; and he contended therefore that this principle applied to certain cases, otherwise any abuse published in a newspaper upon any class of the community would claim the benefit of a privileged communication: these were the only exceptional cases and in no other case was the benefit extended. If, however, the Court thought it justifiable, then the learned counsel said there was sufficient malice in the libel, and he, therefore, submitted that this application for nonsuit must fail, for, there was a case to go to a jury.

Mr. Scoble on the same behalf, said that with the pleas on record it would have been improper to have given evidence of all the averments. By his own act, defendant was prevented from giving evidence, he was debarred by these pleas. Nearly all the evidence was not the plaintiff's evidence, the major part was the defendant's, obtained by him by cross-examination of witnesses to support the pleas of justification. The Court could not now be asked to withdraw those very pleas. The learned counsel cited *Jones vs. Steven*, 11 vol. Price, which lays down rules for pleadings in libel, and observed that it disposed of the question arising on the second, third, fourth, and fifth issues. The defence which defendant had now raised might have been raised on general issue, and he might have struck out the two pleas of justification. Case is established that when an article is published honestly in a newspaper with a view to expose public scandal, it must be shewn that that is true, in order to call it a privileged communication, [cases cited]. Defendant had been styled a reformer—a sort of Martin Luther—and attempt made to enlist their Lordships' sympathies on his behalf as a reformer and to secure protection for him, but the learned counsel said, that that was not the way to put the case to the Court. The question simply was, whether there was a libel or not on the plaintiff. This Court could not be made an arena of discussion of religion and to import considerations foreign to its purpose. Plaintiff came here to vindicate his character—a character which stood unblemished and which obtained a high respect until defendant cast aspersions upon it. Here was a clergyman of the Wallabcharya sect suing a dissenting member of that sect, he was in a better position than a clergyman of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Church, and therefore entitled to the consideration of the Court as much as any of them. By the Charter, their Lordships are supposed to have a judicial knowledge of the customs, usages, and religion of the Natives, and therefore it was unnecessary for the plaintiff to lay a proof of the Hindoo religion. The learned counsel next cited authorities to distinguish a privileged from an unprivileged communication; among others the dictum of Baron Parke—"you may comment on all acts of mankind, provided you do it justly and truly,"—thus making truth and justice the foundation of legitimate criticism.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—I think greater latitude is given to public comments on the public character of individuals, than to public comments on individuals in private matters which have nothing to do with the public.

Mr. Scoble said that the public acts of public men might be made subjects of legitimate criticism, but not the private acts of a man; you cannot raise the curtain of his home and expose his private acts. He contended that this was not a public comment on the Maharaj in his public capacity only, but a public comment on his private character, the charge being that he was in the habit of defiling the wives and tender maidens of his sectaries. He cited a case in which a bailiff received damages for being called "Bum" on the ground that his feelings were hurt by being so called. How much stronger then, Mr. Scoble said, was the case on record. Adultery is a high offence in the eyes of the Hindoo law and the plaintiff was charged with such an offence. Would it not, he said, hurt the feelings of the man and degrade him in the eyes of the public? The learned counsel then contended first, that no occasion had arisen which would justify the publication of the defamatory matter, and secondly, that if there was a justifiable occasion, the defamatory matter had exceeded the occasion. He denied the existence of the occasion altogether and he denied also that the document came within the limits of privileged communications. The other point which he had to remark upon, was with regard to the contention of Mr. Anstey that the libel was incomprehensible. There was only one version of the libel put by the plaintiff, and Mr. Flynn, who translated the original, clearly explained the difference alleged by Mr. Anstey, and the learned counsel therefore said that the document could be read only in one sense. Rule is laid down that where the language of the libel is ambiguous, the intention of the writer must be inferred from the tendency of the libel as to whether it is injurious or not In the present case the language was not ambiguous, and the tendency of the libel was clearly injurious to the character of the plaintiff. On all these grounds, Mr. Scoble submitted that there was a libel and that there was sufficient evidence to go to the jury.

Mr. Anstey in reply commented upon the case of *Robertson vs. Macdougall* relied on by the other side and contended that it was no authority for plaintiff's case. The real question was whether there was a case to go to a jury, and supposing the question of libel or no libel was left out, what was there to go to a jury, as the material issues were not proved. With regard to the argument of Mr. Scoble that their Lordships were bound by the Charter to have a judicial knowledge of the usages, customs, and religion of the Hindoos, the learned counsel asked how could their Lordships have a knowledge of the religion and usages of all the sects of Hindoos.

Chief Justice.—We do not possess a judicial knowledge of all the Hindoo sects. We are merely told by the Charter to make rules, &c. in accordance with Hindoo usages and customs.

Mr Anstey then turning to the question of justifiable occasion, asked if it was not fair for an educated person like the defendant when he had a ready pen and a newspaper at his command, to expose the horrible doctrines of the sect at the time when the plaintiff who presumed himself to be the incarnation of God, was carrying on controversy on the subject of the doctrines. Was not this a justifiable occasion, and should not the article be considered a privileged communication? The learned counsel considered it to be a privileged communication, and the occasion justifiable. He laid great stress upon the fact that there was no evidence of averment that plaintiff was the preceptor of Hindoo religion, and that, for lack of this, all the other inuendoes became insensible and repugnant.

The Court then adjourned at 6 P. M.

On Saturday the Judges gave their decision on the application for nonsuit, to the effect that there was a libel and that there was evidence to go to a jury. Mr. Anstey then opened the defence, stating the facts of justification. The Court then adjourned at 4-15 P. M. until Tuesday, when the examination of witnesses for the defence will be proceeded with. The report of Saturday's proceedings has been kept over for our issue of tomorrow owing to press of English news.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JANUARY 10.

THE P. & O. Steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Brown, arrived in Bombay Harbour on Saturday morning from Suez January 19th and Aden 25th.

We are obliged to the courtesy of Captain Black, Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, for a copy of the *Home News* of the 10th January, from which we take the following latest European Intelligence:—

The American Government have yielded to the demands of England. The Confederate commissioners have been given up to the English minister at Washington.

A Federal steamer has boarded a schooner sailing under English colours, on the coast of Texas, and seized two passengers, suspected to be Confederate agents.

An act to declare all slaves free who join the Federal side is expected to be brought forward in Congress.

The Federals have destroyed the main channel of Charleston Harbour by sinking vessels filled with stones.

Preparations for defence have been carried forward with extraordinary rapidity in Canada. The utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevail among the people. The *Persia* has landed her troops, and the *Australasia* has put in at Halifax.

The Confederate brig *Sumter* has been admitted by the Spanish government into the port of Cadiz, after capturing three Federal vessels.

Parliament has been prorogued till the 6th of February.

The list of promotions and alterations of rank in the Indian service had appeared in the *London Gazette*.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:

Sir Charles Burrell—The Earl Yarborough—The Rev. Sir Hugh Molesworth

The India Freehold Land, Colonisation, Trust, and Agency Association is announced.

The King of Italy has issued the decree for suppressing the Lieutenancy of Sicily. A reactionary movement has broken out in Castellamare. The population of Palermo is highly excited.

The marriage of King Louis of Portugal and the daughter of Prince Hohenzollern is talked of.

The University of St Petersburg has been again closed by an Imperial decree, and the professors and students have been dismissed.

In a recent address, the Pope has declared his determination not to yield an inch of Papal territory.

The public mourning in England for the decease of the late Prince Consort is to terminate, by notice from the College of Arms, on the 9th of February.

The address in the House of Commons will be moved by Mr. Portman and seconded by Mr. Western Wood.

A second large naval expedition has been organised by the Federal government.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell are expected to arrive in England within a few days.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Considerable successes are reported to have been gained by the Federalists in Missouri.

Omar Pacha has offered a complete amnesty to the insurgents in the Herzegovina, if they will surrender.

A Bourbon proclamation has been issued at Rome calling on the Neapolitan National Guards to expel the Piedmontese.

Martial law for special cases has been proclaimed in Pesth.

The Second Chamber of Hesse Cassel has been dissolved, in consequence of the members having insisted on the Constitution of 1831.

The Hebrew clergy of Poland have issued an anathema against the Russia spy system, which has been carried on chiefly by Jews.

The Germanic Diet reassembled on the 4th of January.

The Prince of Wales will not proceed to the Holy Land till the end of January.

The Ministerial crisis still holds in suspense the action of the Italian Parliament.

The Prussian government has expressed its disapproval of the reform in the Germanic Confederation proposed by Saxony.

The Windham lunacy case still continues.

The suspension of Father Daly by the bishop has caused much excitement in Galway.

The Bishop of Cork has been translated to the diocese of Killaloe. Archdeacon Gregg is his successor.

The vacant seat for Oxfordshire will be contested by Sir H. Dashwood, on the Liberal, and Colonel Fane on the Conservative side.

It is expected that the vacant colonelcy of the 49th Regiment will be filled by the transfer of General Morris from the 97th.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The hopes which we continued to entertain, through evil report and good report, of a pacific settlement of our differences with America have been happily realised; and although the result has not been accomplished exactly in the manner we should have desired, the fact that the American government have surrendered their prisoners in compliance with our demand disposes of the main question between us. At the moment at which we write, nothing more is known than that the Cabinet of Washington has placed Messrs. Slidell and Mason and their secretaries at the free disposal of Lord Lyons. That this concession was accompanied by an apologetic explanation must for the present be assumed. Since Lord Lyons was instructed to demand not only the surrender of those gentlemen, but an apology for the outrage upon our flag. It is understood that an elaborate Memorandum on the subject has been transmitted from the Washington Cabinet to our Government. This document no doubt tenders such expression of regret, or explanation, as the President considered himself called upon to make; and we trust that they will be found satisfactory. As it is highly probable that we shall be in possession of this Memorandum before we go to press, we will not waste time in this place with speculations on its contents.

The course of the negociations which led to this gratifying issue was chequered with serious fears and apprehensions; and the intelligence which reached London only twenty-four hours previously to the receipt of the answer of the American government was generally considered ominous of war. Even the organs of the Administration interpreted the protracted silence of the Washington Cabinet into a determination to refuse our demands, or to proffer, at the eleventh hour, some inadequate compromise which they knew we could not accept. The sensitive money market was naturally affected by this state of gloomy uncertainty: but it was perplexed rather than alarmed, and exhibited more indecision than uneasiness. There was a trifling fall, which the reassuring news rapidly brought up again.

We will now trace what happened in Washington subsequently to the arrival of Earl Russell's despatches to Lord Lyons.

At 10 o'clock on the night of the 18th of December, Lord Lyons was in possession of his instructions. The next morning he called upon Mr. Seward at the State Department, but Mr. Seward was engaged at the Senate, and it was not till late in the afternoon that the two ministers met. This is the more noteworthy from the fact that Mr. Seward had received despatches from the American representative in London the previous night, and before he slept had consulted the President upon them. He was, therefore, already apprised of the nature of the communication that had reached Lord Lyons, and must have anticipated that Lord Lyons would have waited upon him in the morning. No doubt he had business at the Senate; but was it more urgent than the business he had on hand with England? The inference to be drawn from the delay is that he wished to postpone the interview with Lord Lyons until he had consulted other people beside the President. No blame for that: but the incident has its value notwithstanding.

At the meeting which did at last take place, Lord Lyons, strictly following his instructions, explained unofficially the views of the English Government, in order to give the Washington Cabinet an opportunity of voluntarily anticipating the formal demand for satisfaction, and of thus avoiding the humiliation which might be supposed to attach to concessions made under different circumstances. Lord Lyons communicated his instructions in the most friendly spirit, and Mr. Seward fully acknowledged the courtesy of the proceeding, stating that he would consult the President on the following day, the 20th, and inform Lord Lyons of the result on the 21st.

On the 20th, two interviews were held between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward; and on the 21st, which fell on a Saturday, Mr. Seward called upon Lord Lyons, and informed him that the President had no proposition to make, or, in other words, that he declined to avail himself of the interval of open negociation accorded to him. A second interview was held in the course of the day, Lord Lyons taking considerable pains to impress upon Mr. Seward the views of the British Government. Throughout the whole of these interviews, Mr. Seward maintained the most circumspect reserve. His manner was perfectly calm; but he remained a listener to the end, betraying no emotion, and offering no opinion. His personal tone, however, was in the highest degree urbane and amicable.

On the morning of the 23rd, at 10 o'clock, Lord Lyons presented himself at the State Department, and officially, and with all due formality, communicated to Mr. Seward the note of the British Government, demanding the surrender of the prisoners and a suitable apology. Mr. Seward received the communication without any commentary, and Lord Lyons took his leave, not without some misgivings, we apprehend, touching the renewal of these polite interchanges of loaded weapons.

The 24th, the 25th, and the 26th passed away without any intimation from the Cabinet. Great agitation prevailed in Congress, and loud outcries arose against the surrender of the prisoners. But even under this pressure of opinion, the value of which had probably been guaged beforehand, the Cabinet made no sign. On the 25th the French representative at Washington delivered M. Thouvenel's despatch; and it is understood that other European ministers, none of whom had yet received official instructions from their Governments, tendered similar advice to that profferred by M. Thouvenel. It was supposed that Mr. Seward was only waiting for further information from Europe, before he decided; and it is not unlikely that this combined expression of opinion determined him. There were now only four clear days before him, the 30th being fixed for the ultimatum; and his answer was delivered to Lord Lyons on the 27th. The exact nature of the answer, its temper and spirit, cannot be known till it is before us *in extenso;* but that it substantially admits the justice of our demand must be presumed from the liberation of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, unless we are to suppose that the American Government has yielded to necessity against their judgment, under protest.

We wish we could dismiss the subject here, and that this was all we had to say about American complications for the present. But there remains something to be added.

A schooner, called the Eugenia Smith, sailing under English colours off the coast of Texas, somewhere between Matanzas and Havana, was boarded by the commander of a Federal steamer, bearing the Spanish name of Santiago de Cuba, and overhauled, as the marines say. Two persons, Messrs. Zaccheri and Rogers, stated to be passengers, were suspected by the valiant commander of the Santiago de Cuba, from papers found upon them, to be agents of the Confederate government, and were accordingly seized, conveyed to New York, and lodged in Fort Lafayette. If this version of the story be the true one, the affair is in all particulars an exact counterpart of the outrage on the Trent; and we shall have the same ground to traverse over again to obtain a similar result unless the government feel themselves bound by the precedent of reparation which they have just established. We are not without hopes, however, that the case is susceptible of explanation, and that it may possibly turn out that although the schooner sailed under English colours, it was really an American ship, and that Messrs. Zaccheri and Rogers, instead of being merely passengers, were part owners of the vessel. At all events, more particulars are necessary before any safe opinion can be formed upon the transaction.

The attitude of Canada throughout the recent impending negotiation has been in the highest degree gratifying. Without waiting for intelligence, or suggestions, from England, the whole population, including all races, colours, and parties, commenced a voluntary system of organisation, until, to use the description of a local chronicler, the country was armed to the teeth. The great part of the reinforcements sent out from England, have arrived in safety. The Persia has landed her troops, and the Australasia, obliged by a storm to put back to Halifax, has before this time disembarked regiments at that place, or resumed her voyage. If our difference with America has been productive of some anxiety and a considerable outlay, it has at least served to furnish us with an evidence of Canadian loyalty which is considered quite worth what it has cost.

The domestic situation of Italy is beginning to attract more than ordinary attention. The Italian Parliament has met; but nothing has been done, or is doing. The movements of political parties appear to be held in suspense by the mystery that hangs over the Cabinet. Everybody seems to expect that there must be a change of Ministry, but nobody is prepared to say how it can be accomplished, or to answer for the safety of the experiment. The opposition to Ricasoli is founded on wild dreams of a more decisive policy. But in the existing state of circumstances the possibility of advancing more rapidly is by no means apparent; while if matters be left to work themselves out for a little while longer, there seems no doubt that the peach will ripen and drop. The Pope declared on New Year's Day that he will never yield an inch of territory, and at the same time expressed his confidence in the restoration of that which has been taken from him. This is more like the language of a man who despairs of the future, and is about to pull down the temple over his head, than of a man who understands the real difficulties of his situation. All such declarations, accompanied by anathemas against the band to which he owes the preservation of that remnant of secular power which is left to him, must ultimately recoil upon himself. Nobody can do the work of Italy half so effectually as the Pope; and it must be owned that he is doing it beyond the most sanguine hopes of the most ardent patriots. The Bourbons, too, are helping him to the utmost of their means. They have printed at Rome, and are about to issue at Naples, a proclamation calling upon the National Guards throughout the Neapolitan provinces to rise and expel the Piedmontese. This is a swifter way to bring about Italian unity and independence than even Garibaldi could put into execution; and we think that the General, who is now at Turin, and who has already summoned his legions to be in readiness, will give a little longer rope to the Pope and the Bourbon, rather than interrupt their zealous efforts by any unseasonable diversion.

Notwithstanding the information brought from India by the last mail, we have ground for believing that further delays await the settlement of the Kirwee Prize-money. The following facts will speak for themselves.

The Prize-agents of the Madras Column under Major-General Sir George Cornish Whitlock have memorialised the Lords of the Treasury, setting forth the claim of the Saugor Field Division to the whole of the property taken at Banda and Kirwee, they being the sole and unassisted captors. The Memorial states that Sir George Whitlock, holding an independent command, subject only to the Viceroy and Lord Clyde, with greatly disproportioned forces defeated the Nawab of Banda, in person, and took possession of his guns, palace, treasure, and capital; that this victory was speedily followed up by the capture of Kirwee, General Whitlock seizing 50 guns, a well-provided arsenal, with gold, and jewels, and other valuables; and that these achievements were accomplished by the Madras Column unsupported by any other force. It further states that the columns under Generals Rose and Roberts were at a considerable distance when those engagements took place; that at the battle of Banda, General Rose's force was 160 miles to the westward, and that it was distant no less than 200 miles during the movement upon Kirwee; yet that, in spite of these facts, General Rose has been asserted to be a constructive captor of the latter place.

The Memorial then proceeds as follows:—

Constructive capture between sea and land forces, according to the dictum of Lord Stowell,* implies either pre-concert or some direct and material service afforded to the captors. But even on land it is admitted, according to the best authorities within the reach of your memorialists, that co-operation of some kind must be proved. It is certain that, with respect to the capture of Kirwee, there was no pre-concert whatever between Sir Hugh Rose and Sir George Whitlock. It is almost equally certain, that there was no co-operation of any kind between these two generals; for it has in fact been made matter of adverse criticism against General Whitlock, that he did not co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose, which he could not have done without neglecting the service assigned to him by the Viceroy of India.

Examining the argument of constructive participation in other aspects, the Memorial maintains that it is applicable to this particular case in none. But even if it were, they assert that the principle of constructive capture in any case would be at variance with modern practice. All the precedents, they maintain, are against it.

A long series of precedents may be cited to show that the title of the actual captors to the captured property has been almost invariably allowed.

It was granted to General Harris and his troops at the capture of Seringapatam. ("Wellesley Despatches," II., 35, and "Life of Lord Harris.")

Sir A. Wellesley asserted the same principle † in rejecting the claim of Major-General Campbell to share as commander of a co-operating force in the prize of the Mahratta war ("Wellington's Despaches," Vol. II, 1081); and the duke then laid it down as an undoubted axiom of military procedure, that when a junior officer, holding an independent command, had realised a prize, a senior officer, not in direct communication or concert with the actual captors, could have no possible claim on the booty captured.

In the year 1824, the 45th Regiment Madras Infantry marched upon Kittoor, in order to suppress an insurrection in that city. They arrived some days before the British troops stormed the place, and actually witnessed the assault and capture from their lines at Narrindah, only six miles distant, but their claim to share in the prize was negatived.

Your memorialists are also apprised that in the Coorg campaign, in the year 1835, two squadrons of the Madras Light Cavalry, on actual service and employed against the Rajah, were excluded from participating in the prize money, on the ground that they were not in his territory at the time of the surrender; and that the precedent of the prize-money of Canton, in 1842, is likewise in their favour.

But not to multiply precedents which are not easily exhausted, your memorialists have been credibly informed, that the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have expressly laid it down, that the title of actual captors only was to be regarded as the established principle in distributing booty to the troops.

This Memorial was accompanied by the following important legal opinions, which we subjoin in full:—

OPINION OF SIR HUGH M'ALMONT CAIRNS AND DR. ROBERT PHILLIMORE, Q.C.

We are of opinion that the principle to be derived from the case as to allotment of prize, is favourable to the claims of the "actual" captors in this case, namely, the forces under General Whitlock.

We are further of opinion that it would be expedient to request the Lords Commissionera of the Treasury to refer the adjudication of the question to the High Court of Admiralty, under the provisions of 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 65.

(Signed) H. M. CAIRNS.
ROBERT PHILLIMORE.

Old-square, November 18, 1861.

Clause XXII. of the Statute VICT. 3 and 4 c. 65.

And be it enacted, that the said High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction to decide all matters and questions concerning booty of war, or the distribution thereof, which it shall please her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, by the advice of her and their Privy Council, to refer to the judgment of the said Court, and in all matters so referred, the Court shall proceed as in cases of prize of war, and the judgment of the Court thereon shall be binding upon all parties concerned.

OPINION OF SIR ROUNDELL PALMER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

I am of opinion, upon the facts above stated, that Sir George Whitlock and the troops under his command, by whom the actual capture of the booty in question was effected, ought, in conformity with the principles and precedents which have governed similar questions in former cases, to receive and have distributed among them the whole of this Prize-money, to the exclusion of any claim by Sir Hugh Rose. The doctrine of constructive capture was, perhaps, never carried further in any case than in that of the Army of the Deccan (reported in 2 Knapp's Appeal Cases, p. 103). But even in that case the booty taken in the daily operations of the troops was held to belong to the actual captors, viz., "the divisions of the Army engaged in" the respective operations in which the "same was captured" (ibid. pp. 105, 114, 116). The question in this case (as it appears to me) really is, whether Sir Hugh Rose was, in any sense, "engaged in the operations" by which this booty was captured, and it seems to me to be clear that he was not. It is for her Majesty, however, to dispose of this, like other booty, as by her Royal Proclamation she shall think fit; and as the terms of the Proclamation might have been material, if any had been issued, I presume that this has not yet been done.

(Signed) ROUNDELL PALMER.

November 25, 1861.

We have reason to believe that her Majesty's Government, acting upon the very explicit and conclusive opinion of the Attorney General, have acceded to the prayer of the Memorial, and that instructions for the division of the Kirwee Prize-money solely amongst Whitlock's force, have been or will be, transmitted to the proper authorities in India.

The carrying out of the details of the amalgamation scheme has introduced a novel feature into the 'London Gazette,' as will be seen from the unusual space it occupies in our columns to-day. The 'London Gazette,' hitherto devoted in its military department to the Queen's service exclusively, now embraces in its announcements the forces serving in India; and its last issue contains a complete list of the promotions in the late Indian army, and of the new commissions rendered necessary by the transfer of Indian officers from the former service to that of the Queen. At some sacrifice of intelligence of comparatively secondary importance to our Indian readers, we have considered it desirable, as a matter of record, to give this list in full; and shall continue in future to publish the whole of the portion of the 'London Gazett' which relates to the army serving in India.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SOUTHAMPTON, *January* 10.

Three armed men and an officer from the Federal corvette Tuscarora were found last night in the docks watching the Nashville. They were discovered by Mr. Philip Hedge, the dock superintendent, close to the Nashville's bows. They had dark lanterns and combustibles for the purpose of signalling the Tuscarora should the Nashville attempt to leave the docks. Mr. Hedge stated that the docks were private property, that they had no right there for such a purpose, and insisted upon their leaving immediately, which they eventually did. The Nashville is now getting up steam to leave the docks and to anchor near the Tuscarora. The Confederate war steamer Sumter is expected here. She has seven guns and 140 men.

AMERICA.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRENT AFFAIR.

All the substantial points in the news from America relative to the issue of the above question have been given in another portion of our columns. The journals of this morning supply, however, a few details of minor interest.

A Washington telegram of the 27th December says:—"Mr. Seward gave a large dinner party this evening, at which were present Lord Lyons and other eminent diplomatists and members of the Senate and House Committees on Federal relations. This is a significant reunion, and needs no comment."

General Scott continued in New York. The 'Daily Times' of that city says of him:—"General Scott makes no secret of the real motive of his hasty return from Europe. He desires it to be understood that he came clothed with no mission, and charged with no message whatever from any foreign prince or Power; that he had no interview either with the Emperor Napoleon or with M. Thouvenel; and that his reason for coming home was the apprehension of immediate hostilities between England and the United States, and the fear that if he did not embrace this opportunity of returning he could not return at all. The only high personage with whom General Scott had any political conversation in France was Prince Napoleon, and to him he expressed his confident belief that if foreign nations did not interfere, the rebellion would be effectually suppressed by midsummer, and that before that time cotton for the supply of the immediate necessities of other nations would be supplied through the Southern ports, of which our troops are taking possession. General Scott states that the feeling in England and France was universal that war is inevitable. He shared it himself to the fullest extent until he reached this city. What he has since seen of public sentiment on this side of the Atlantic has, however, very materially modified this opinion. The cause of the extraordinary anger of England, General Scott believes, is the conviction on the part of the great body of the English people that the United States are resolved upon war to punish England for her concession of belligerent rights to the rebel States. The affair of the Trent is regarded as having been made the occasion for manifesting this feeling towards Great Britain, and not one man in a thousand believed that the government of the United States would disavow the act, or make for it the slightest reparation or apology, no matter how clear might be their conviction that it was in manifest violation of the principles of international law. General Scott is satisfied, as every person in this country must be, that this assumption is utterly unfounded, that this government has not the slightest wish or willingness to insult Great Britain, and that any reparation consistent with national honour, for any wrong that may have been done, will be promptly and cheerfully afforded; and this he believes, will be quite sufficient to prevent a war.

The Irish inhabitants of Montreal held a meeting on the 23rd ult., to consider the propriety of raising a militia battalion for the British service, and Darcy M'Gee and others spoke in favour of the movement. The meeting was very boisterous, and considerable opposition was made by the Irishmen present.

In regard to the war speech of Senator Hale, which formed so important a feature in the news per Europa, the Washington correspondent of the 'New York Tribune' says:—"Every parliamentary effort was resorted to in the Senate to prevent Senator Hale from making his war speech, including an onslaught on the administration, but without effect, though he was forced to deliver it on the simple motion of adjournment, and not on the resolution which he introduced. The ill-timed effort was received with no favour, and the admirable reply of Senator Sumner shows clearly that there is every prospect of an honorable and amicable adjustment of the Trent affair."

In a letter dated Washington, December 27, Mr. Russell, in speaking of the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, says:—

This morning Mr. Seward sent to Lord Lyons a request that his Lordship would call at the State Department, and in the interview which took place Mr. Seward handed the British minister an exceedingly voluminous note, which will no doubt see the light some day in England, and informed him at the same time that the captives were at his lordship's disposal. Let us take this act as the expression of the conviction in the minds of the American government that they were wrong in retaining their prisoners, and that the seizure was an outrage, nor let us, till we know the nature of the despatch, attribute any other motives to them than the desire to do what is right. The effect in this country, when it is known, will be exceedingly great, for such a dish of humble pie cannot be taken into stomachs which have been disordered by cocktail talking without a great deal of nausea. Do not imagine that the real intelligence and worth of the people will disapprove the act. The men I allude to are the writers in the "sensation" press, and the bunkum orators, as well as the more violent Abolitionists, who by insulting menaces and intemperate pledges have bound themselves to oppose the concession, no matter how just it might prove to be. The government here, which has thus far got over its external dangers, will now have to face a tremendous ordeal. The sense of justice or right or even necessity cannot prevail over the cherished love of doing what they like among the masses. The Union can get more than half a million of men to fight for her, at a considerable expense, it is true, but moved in the main, let us admit, by love for the Union; but she could, I am assured raise a million to fight against England. That is, the hate of Great Britain is at least twice as strong as the love of the Union among many millions of Americans. They will be disappointed this time. If Mason and Slidell be surrendered with any extravagant threats in the press, or without any indignation meetings, we may hope that friendly relations will be preserved for years to come, as it will be a token that in a crisis the sound sense, patriotism, and desire to do what is demanded by justice and right predominant in the United States over the violence of popular passion. The secret of the government has been well kept. Mr. Seward must have enjoyed the pleasure of tantalising Mr. Sumner and the other senators and politicians who thought to worm out his secret, for he is fond of a joke, and could not have been indifferent to the pangs of the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, who to the last persisted in believing or in stating that Great Britain had made no absolute demand which did not admit of either a deliciously long correspondence, or a delicate negotiation by mediator or arbitrator. The interval which has elapsed since Monday, [December 23], when Lord Lyons presented his note, of which he had at several previous interviews discussed the nature with Mr. Seward, was not unreasonably long, though it has given birth to a despatch which might not be characterised in the same way, and the press and the politicians were alike in the dark as to the demands of Great Britain, and the view taken of them by the government. It was only the pressure of circumstances, and the convincing arguments founded on the state of the navy and the present position of affairs, which prevailed over the indisposition of the highest persons in the State to yield the prisoners.

With respect to the progress of the civil war in America the journal and correspondence received today add little or nothing of importance to the epitome of news which will be found in another part of our paper. We observe that the 'New York World' of Dec. 28 speaks in a very confident tone of the Federal prospects in Kentucky. As to Missouri, it announces brilliant triumphs in that State:—"Within the past two weeks the Union forces in Missouri have captured 2500 rebels, including 70 commissioned officers. They have taken also 1200 horses and mules, 1100 stand of arms, two tons of powder, and an immense amount of commissary stores and camp equipage. At Lexington a large factory for casting rebel canon, shot, and shell has been demolished, and a great number of rebel craft had been captured or destroyed on the Missisipi. General Price has been cut off from all supplies and recruits from Northern Missouri, and is in full retreat for Arkansas. The Union forces under General Holleck's immediate supervision have been led by General Pope, Prentiss, and M'Keon, and have sustained a loss of only 100 men in the accomplishment of these important results."

The Paris 'Moniteur' contains a decree convening the Senate and the corps Legislatif for the 27th of January, and stating that the report on the state of the empire will, as in 1861, be submitted to the Chambers on the day after the opening of the session.

A telegram from Turin states that at a well-attended meeting of the members forming the majority in the Chamber of Deputies a vote of confidence in the ministry was unanimously carried.

A despatch of yesterday from the Hague says:—The ministry have to-day tendered their resignation to the king.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, January 9, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir George Grey, Earl Russell, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

The Lord Mayor has issued a notice convening a public meeting in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house on Tuesday next (January 14) to consider the propriety of inviting contributions for the erection of a suitable memorial of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. His lordship has also requested the attendance of many gentlemen of rank and influence to take part in the proceedings, and to aid in carrying out the proposed object.

The annual report of the National Rifle Association which has just been published, congratulates the members on the continued success of the institution. The report enters at some length into the reasons which induced the council to establish the annual competition trial of small-bore rifles. The report proceeds, after a tribute to the memory of Lord Herbert, Secretary of State for War, in whom the association lost a warm friend and ready counsellor, to speak of alterations in the rules and by-laws. The principal changes which the council thought it advisable to make were the reducing the number of ranges in the All-comers' Competition from seven to six, the reduction of the number of shots from 10 to seven in the competition for her Majesty's and the Prince Consort's prizes, and the adoption of 200 yards instead of 300 yards for the off-shoulder shooting. Of these the last is the most important. The object of match shooting at 200 yards and 300 yards, or what are now called short ranges, is to test the extreme accuracy of the shooter and rifle; and this it is maintained, is better done at 200 than at 300 yards. In Switzerland, where the prizes are adjudged to the most central shots, 200 yards is the established range. The important subject of finance takes up many pages of the report. The balance sheet shows a surplus, after a payment of all charges, of £2179 8s. 10d.; the total income from all sources amounting to about £10,043, and the total expenditure to £8079.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

(From the Journals of the Tenth Jan.)

POST.

We have it in our power to state that we have arrived at a thorough understanding with the American government. Not only have they given the required reparation, but in doing so, Mr. Seward will have succeeded in impressing upon the English Government the notion that we have not only obtained present indemnity, but also no small pledge of future security. Mr. Seward's position has been one of great difficulty. The spirit of Messrs. Hale and Vallendigham has been present in the cabinet as well as in the Congress, but we may feel confident that our position and conduct are at last appreciated at a just estimate by American statesmen. The result is entirely due to the mingled firmness and courtesy with which the English Government have acted. Hitherto it has been supposed on the other side of the Atlantic that for three reasons—commercial greed, the awkward position of Canada, and a general timidity—we would put up with any insults. It has now, however, been proved to demonstration that Canada is loyal and ready, and that the British people have not for one moment hesitated in unsheathing the sword, and in lifting it so sternly that the blow would have followed instantly on the word. This once known will never be forgotten.

Nor can it fail to be remembered that in the very heat of the ardour with which a great nation resented insult our bearing and language were marked by the greatest good feeling, and that we forbore from any step that the most punctilious could construe as peremptory or menacing. While marshalling our front of war, we left open to our opponent every line of honourable retreat. If we are not misinformed, Lord Lyons has been given to understand that the Cabinet of Washington acknowledge as they deserve the tact and moderation of the British Government.

We mentioned yesterday that Mr. Steward's despatch was long; we believe it is one of unusual length, even for an American State paper. It is a dreary waste of words, and Mr. Reuter deserves much credit for making so clear a summary as that contained in our telegraph. [The summary here alluded to will be found in another column.] When this document is published at length there will be found many arguments which we cannot admit, and to which Lord Russell is doomed to rejoin. It is written entirely for home consumption; but since its issue is in our favour, we must not complain if American practice has been the reserve of their principles, or erroneous principle and practice are ascribed to ourselves. The English nation will accept Mr. Seward's despatch frankly and as it is meant, and we shall be much surprized if the same generous feeling which from the commencement has governed us does not now silence all cavil or carping.

The telegraph tells us little that we did not know. The rail will soon bring us the published copies of Earl Russell's and Mr. Seaward's notes. The only fact that is new to the public, and that will naturally excite comment, is the statement that the published correspondence commences with a despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, "declaring that Captain Wilkes acted without instructions," and professing the friendly disposition of the Federal Government. It will, of course, be asked—How is it that we have not heard of this sooner, seeing that Mr. Seward's despatch must have reached Mr. Adams some time in December? The explanation of this is very simple. It is, that the despatch received by Mr. Adams was not communicated to the English Government. The reason of this may be conceived. As the cabinet had taken their decision and despatched what was virtually an ultimatum before Mr. Adams received the note in question, it clearly could be no part of his duty to compromise his chief. It would be for Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln to deal with the English demand. Mr. Seward's note was meant to influence the English Government before they made their demand, perhaps to hinder them from making it; but, as it arrived too late, Mr. Adams did but his duty in withholding it; since all decision in the matter was referred to Washington. It is very evident that if Lord Russell's despatch, or any other cause, had had the effect of inducing Mr. Seward to reject our requests, and to support the act of Captain Wilkes, the communication of such a note as that referred to would only have prejudiced the American government without reflecting any good.

All ends then, happily, with great honour to many concerned, amongst whom Earl Russell and Lord Lyons are very conspicuous. Lord Lyons is said to have evinced consummate judgment, delicacy, and firmness in carrying out the important task with which he was charged. At home also Sir Cornewall Lewis and the Duke of Cambridge have done wonders; nor have the Duke of Somerset and the Admiralty authorities been one whit behind them in clever readiness and activity. Never were so large a force of men and so enormous an amount of material so completely arranged, fitted, and despatched from these shores in so small a limit of time. There are now 17,000 regular troops in British North America completely found in every respect, Lord Monck promises a Canadian force of no less than 60,000 men in a short time, and the defence of Canada at every point, it may be safely averred, has been fully provided for. Of course a round sum of money will be required for all this from Mr. Gladstone; but the nation may well be congratulated on the best economy, since it is clearly this judicious and well-timed expenditure that prevents the tremendous outlay of a war, and the train of loans and taxes that it would bring upon us.

With respect to the new incident that has occurred, we cannot seriously suppose that it will give rise to any difficulty. What is law in the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell will certainly rule in the case of Messrs. Rogers and Zaccheri. No doubt the Captain of the Santiago had heard of the deed of Captain Wilkes and how he had become a hero. Why should not he also win popularity and ovations? The fame of the Santiago should rival that of the San Jacinto, and the name, which we do not yet know, of the new adventurer, should be handed down to posterity coupled with the glories of Wilkes. On this he acted and took two Southern envoys out of the Eugenia Smith, a vessel sailing under British colours, belonging, as we are now informed, to Nassau, one of the Bahamas, and plying between Matanzas and Havana. This new case is so plain that we do not doubt that the gentlemen seized will be immediately liberated. It is, however, very evident that these two cases of outrage were but the forerunners of a multitude of others, and that if our Government had acted with less decision we must have inevitably been involved, sooner or later, in dispute and war. We may now look to the future in the confident expectation that the British flag and the protection that it gives will be respected on every sea and under all circumstances.

TIMES.

If the diplomatic note which Mr. Seward delivered to Lord Lyons when announcing his readiness to surrender the prisoners is to receive anything more than a credence of courtesy, there never could have been a moment when he had any doubt as to the entire illegality of the proceeding of his officer. With a verbosity never equalled even in diplomacy, and with an inconsequential vagueness never surpassed even in Congressional debate, Mr. Seward in this long document wanders through the history of all past transactions. Inasmuch, however, as he concludes that, notwithstanding all he has so lengthily and so vaguely premised, he can come to no other conclusion upon the circumstances of the present case than that the act was indefensible, and that the prisoners must be restored, the obvious course was to accept the fact of the reparation and to disregard the comment. Such, we believe, has been the course adopt by our Government. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which this very elaborate document was considered. An answer will, we understand, be returned, expressing the gratification of her Majesty's Government at the disavowal of the act of Captain Wilkes, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the case of the Trent will rule the more recent case of the seizure made by the captain of the Santiago de Cuba on board the British schooner Eugenia Smith. As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, into which Mr. Seward enters at so much length, the Government will decline [illegible] any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting [illegible] the whole note to their law officers. There are propositions laid do[illegible] [illegible] in this note which are not at all admissible, and it is of the [illegible] highest importance that we should not suddenly bind ourselves to [illegible] the abolition of belligerent rights which may be to ourselves a[illegible] some future time of vital importance; nor that we should on the other hand, admit the right of any foreign State to carry our mail packets into their ports and submit them to the arbitrament of their prize courts. After the delivery of the prisoners all these points may be very properly raised, and can be conveniently discussed; but it is expedient to separate this discussion entirely from the settlement of the misunderstanding which has so nearly precipitated us into war. Whenever the proper time comes we shall probably insist, with all authority in our favour, that a belligerent has a right to communicate with neutral powers in a neutral ship; and that it is a presumption that in such communication there is nothing inconsistent with the character of the neutral nation, and therefore nothing injurious to the other belligerent.

Let the business of the day, however, suffice for the day. The quarrel being over, we are now rather better friends than we were before it commenced. Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons know each other better than they did some time ago, and are more conversant with each other's views and instructions. The tone of the American papers has, we are glad to remark, become very much more reasonable. Perhaps, in the face of the declarations made to our correspondent, that a Northerner hates England twice as much as he loves the Union, and that America would give a million of men for a war with us, it might be imprudent to offer a temptation to strife by decreasing our force in Canada. We may hope, however, that whatever irritation now exists may gradually subside, and that we may experience no more of those fractious and splenetic annoyances which engender ill feeling and lead at last to great perils.

SURRENDER OF THE PRISONERS.

On the evening of January 8 the following announcement was sent from the Foreign-office to the London newspapers:—

"FOREIGN-OFFICE, *January* 8.

"A telegram, dated December 27, was received at the Foreign-office from Lord Lyons, soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon, announcing that the United States government had consented to deliver to him the four prisoners when and where he pleased."

The despatch here referred to was brought by the City of Washington, which arrived at Queenstown on Jan. 8 with New York telegrams to December 28. The City of Washington was the second steamer from America since the publication of our last, which, it may be remembered, contained intelligence from New York to the 21st. The Europa had arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th of January. As she sailed from Boston on December 25, it had been generally expected that she would convey decisive intelligence with respect to the intentions of the Federal Government; but her news, the substance of which was published in every town in England on the 7th, left the question of peace or war in precisely the same doubtful position in which it stood when we last wrote. The announcement, therefore, now brought by the City of Washington has been a great and sudden surprise to those who thought that the delay pretended an unfavourable answer. In this affair dates have been of such importance as to demand special attention. Lord Lyons' instructions reached him, as we said in our last number, on the night of Dec. 18. He sought Mr. Seward on the 19th, and explained to him unofficially their object. This proceeding he was enjoined to pursue in order to give the cabinet of Washington an opportunity of volunteering to satisfy our requirements, and of avoiding any humiliation in making concessions to what they might regard as peremptory demands. Mr. Seward, it has been understood, acknowledged the courtesy and good intention of our mode of procedure, stated that he would consult the President on the following day, and would communicate with Lord Lyons on the next after that, which would be Saturday, the 21st. On the 23rd Lord Lyons formally presented the official demand for the immediate surrender of the prisoners and an apology for the insult to our flag. Up to the morning of the 26th, Lord Lyons did not receive any answer to his communication of Lord Russell's despatch. He was to wait till the 30th. Such was the substance of the news brought by the Europa; and it was regarded as the more unpromising from the fact which was announced at the same time, that the French Minister, M. Mercier, had delivered to Mr. Seward M. Thouvenel's despatch on the 25th. So late as the 8th January leading articles appeared in the 'Times,' 'Morning Post,' and other journals, demonstrating that the chances were still in favour of war.

The following is the telegraphic summary of news in reference to the Trent affair conveyed by the City of Washington:—

New York, December 27, evening.

An 'Associated Press' Washington despatch says it is reported and generally credited that the Trent affair has been adjusted. The terms of the adjustment, are not, however, stated in this despatch.

The 'New York Times' announces that it has authority to state that the matter has been adjusted.

The 'New York Herald' argues that the Federal government gain no advantage in retaining Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and that their surrender may take away the pretext for English and French interference.

The 'New York Herald' continues:—"The storm may blow over, but it will leave a debt of abuse from England to be repaid hereafter by America."

The 'New York Times' thinks "that while England regards the rebels as belligerents, and America regards them as rebels, a pretext for war will eventually arise."

A false rumour of the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, which was set afloat yesterday, caused rather a feeling of relief than indignation in the popular mind, as a settlement of the question.

The 'New York World' is of opinion that people will submit to the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell as a necessity of the present position but with the hope of avenging their surrender hereafter.

General Scott is still in New York. It is supposed that he brought no official offer from France.

New York, December 28, morning.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell have been set at liberty by the Federal Government.

The 'New York Associated Press' publishes the following telegram:—

"The surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell will be better accepted as a political necessity on the seaboard than in the interior and in the West.

"It is unquestionable that in the agricultural portion of the Union the popular sentiment at this act of the President will be profound and lasting.

"On the eastern rim of the Atlantic slope, his declaration that he could not have two wars at once on his hands will be accepted as the justification of his policy."

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. SEWARD AND LORD LYONS.

A telegram from Londonderry reports that the Canadian steamer Jura arrived there yesterday morning (January 9.) She had been detained several hours at Portland for Lord Lyons' despatches, which she takes direct to Liverpool. The Jura brings to us a summary of the diplomatic correspondence relative to the Trent affair, which had appeared in the New York journals of the 28th.

This correspondence commences with a despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, in London, declaring that Captain Wilkes acted without instructions, and hoping that the British Government would consider the subject in a friendly temper. Mr. Seward says also that the British Government may expect the best disposition on the part of the Federal government.

The next despatch is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, stating the outrage on the British flag, and hoping that the act was committed without instructions from the Federal government, as that government must be aware that Great Britain cannot allow such an affront to pass without reparation. Earl Russell expresses a hope that the Federal government will offer suitable redress by giving up the four prisoners to Lord Lyons.

Mr. Seward, who was furnished with a copy of Earl Russell's despatch, replied that the English rightly conjectured that the act was without the authority or knowledge of the Federal government. He trusts that England will see that the Federal government neither practised nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction, and declares that Great Britain has a right to demand the same reparation as the United States would expect from any friendly nation in a similar case.

Mr. Seward says he is aware that he argues on the British side of the case, but in doing so he is only defending American principles. He quotes the instructions from Mr. Matison, Secretary of State in 1804, to Mr. Munroe, Minister to England, and says:—"If I decide this case in favour of my own Government I must disallow its most cherished principles, and for ever abandon its most cherished policy; but the country cannot afford such a sacrifice. The Government cannot deny the justice of England's claim." Mr. Seward, in conclusion, states that the four prisoners are at the disposal of Lord Lyons, and asks his lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them.

Lord Lyons, in his reply, says he will forward Mr. Seward's communication to the British Government, and will confer personally with him in regard to the reception of the four gentlemen.

The note from M. Thouvenel to the French minister on the Trent affair is included in the correspondence.

In connection with the present relations between England and America, we have as yet no means of knowing what importance to attach to the following intelligence which refers to another seizure of Confederate commissioners. A New York despatch of Dec. 28 says:

The Federal steamer Santiago de Cuba has overhauled on the coast of Texas the schooner Eugenia Smith. She found nothing contraband on board the Eugenia Smith, but took from on board two passengers, who from the papers found upon them were supposed to be agents of the Confederate States. These passengers, Messrs. Zaccheri and Rogers, have arrived at New York, and been confined in Fort Lafayette.

The Key West correspondent of the 'New York Herald' says the Eugenia Smith was sailing under British colours between Matanzas and Havannah.

The 'New York Herald' thinks that the commander of the Federal steamer must have known what colours the Eugenia Smith sailed under, or he would have taken her as a prize.

The 'New York Evening Post' says the Eugenia Smith sailed under British colours, but was believed to be an American ship partly owned by Messrs. Zaccheri and Rogers.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Russell at Washington on the 23rd December will give our readers a notion of the doubts entertained in America [illegible] almost up to the last hour regarding the issue of the affair of the Trent:—

[illegible] that Mr. Seward will endeavour to [illegible] that failing, as he necessa[illegible] the part of the [illegible] Slidell [illegible] "My impression is [illegible] open a correspondence, and [illegible] rily must, in that, he will refuse [illegible] government to surrender Messrs. Mason a[illegible] and their secretaries. In that case Lord Lyons leave[illegible] the United States with the members of his legation. Then follows a declaration of war."

In the Senate, at Washington, on the 26th December a debate took place on the dispute with England. Mr. Hale demanded the correspondence with England on the Trent question. Mr. Summer objected to this demand. Mr. Hale stated that he had heard the cabinet were considering the proposition to surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell. He said, also, that if England had demanded the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Federal government should declare war against England. If they were surrendered, the Senate, said Mr. Hale, would be subject to the scorn and indignation of the country, and the Administration would be hurled from power. Mr. Hale believed that Napoleon would desire to wipe out the stain of Waterloo, and that thousands of Irishmen in Canada would join the Federal cause. Mr. Hale concluded a violent speech against England by urging war sooner than the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Mr. Sumner urged that the consideration of the question should be delayed until it was presented in a practical form. He demanded whether there was proof of arrogant demands on the part of England, or that the Administration had not considered the question of arbitration, and stated his belief that the matter would be honourably and amicably adjusted. Mr. Hale's motion was tabled for future discussion.

It will readily be imagined that during the whole period of suspense regarding the issue of the Trent question, the New York papers abounded in all sorts of contradictory reports as to what had been done and what was going to be done. Down to the day on which the decision of the cabinet was made known, the general popular tone was much opposed to the demands of the British Government. Most of the New York and Washington organs, however, maintained that the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell would be accepted by the public as a necessity of the position in which the Federal government was placed in regard to the rebellion. The idea that the hands of the Federal government would thus be left free to restore the Union by force of arms would, it was argued, compensate the public for what they considered the humiliation of complying with the demands of England. At the same time the bitter feeling against England would, it was allowed on all hands, be much increased by their surrender, and the Trent affair would neither be forgotten nor forgiven by Americans. Many of the journals contained elaborate arguments to prove that Ireland was ripe for revolt, the 'New York Evening Post' going so far as to state that official information had been received in Washington to that effect. It was also argued that it would be the interest of France to remain neutral in the quarrel, in order to avail herself of a tariff which would at once be passed in favour of the admission of French goods into the United States for the next 10 or 15 years on such terms as to entirely exclude British goods from the market.

Intelligence has been received by the City of Washington that Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustis, and M'Farland, expect to come to England next week, in the steamer America.

Our latest news from Canada represents the war excitement in that colony as at the very highest pitch. The details of the preparations which were going forward have lost, for the present, their interest, and we do not enter into them; but it is not too much to state that, if they had been continued for two or three weeks longer, the colony would have offered a firm defence against any force likely to be brought against it during the winter. There are by this time 60,000 Canadians actually in arms: and a much larger force was to be raised. The reinforcements from England had begun to arrive. A letter from Montreal of the 23rd of December says:—"The Commissariat officers have proceeded to Bic to superintend the landing of the stores by the Melbourne. Owing to the unusual mildness of the season, the river is free from ice, and if the steamer arrives this week there is no difficulty to prevent her coming up the Rivière du Loup, the eastern terminous of the Grand Trunk, where there is good wharfage." The Persia arrived at Bic on the 27th of December. The Australasian encountered a severe snowstorm on the 23rd and 24th, near Anticosti, and it was, in consiquence, considered prudent to put back to Halifax, where she arrived on the 27th. It was not known whether the Australasian would land her troops at Halifax, or proceed again to Bic.

The journals have recently printed the text of the despatches of the Prusian and Austrian Government on the Anglo-American dispute. It is not probable that either of them has affected the result. German officials are not so prompt in action as the French. M. Thouvenel's despatch was dated December 3, and that of Count Bernstorff not until Christmas-day, on which day, by a curious coincidence, the French despatch was delivered to Mr. Seward. The Austrian Despatch was dated Dec. 18. Prussia and Austria, however, take up the question on a similar ground to that on which France had before discussed it. They hold it to be a matter in which the rights of all neutrals are concerned. If English ships are thus boarded, ships bearing the Austrian and Prussian flags may be boarded also in the same manner. From St, Petersburg within the last day or two we have received an assurance that "at the commencement of the quarrel between England and America Russia employed all her influence in favour of peace, and has recently taken fresh steps to the same end."

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

In the afternoon of the 27th of December Lord Lyons received an announcement from the United States' government that they consented to deliver to him the four prisoners when and where he pleased. We draw a long breath, and are thankful. The suspense which has endured so long, and has weighed so heavily upon our peaceful avocations, has at last terminated. We are once more able to subside from the bustle of preparation, to withdraw our attention from the mustering of squadrons and the equipment of vast engines of destruction, and to busy ourselves about our own domestic affairs. With a clear conscience and a placid self-respect we can congratulate ourselves that in doing what is right we have done also what was expedient. The straightforward course of honour and of duty always has its compensations, but in this case it has had the usual reward of a signal and immediate success. Crotchetmongers and charlatans of every kind have hung upon the footsteps of the men who conducted this great affair, and have attempted to force upon their attention their importunate conceits. The owls of wisdom and the bats of ill augury filled the atmosphere with their shrill cries and dull flapping. But, keeping within the circle of manly sense and international precedent, the trusted chiefs of the British people have succeeded in conjuring away this storm and in bringing back a tranquil sky. Thanks, under Providence, to them, we have come out of this trial with our honour safe and no blood spilt.

It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we were before we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbour who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had permitted himself at last to go beyond the possibility of sufferance. We have done nothing to set up monuments to commemorate; we have only held our own in the great community of nations, and read a necessary lesson to an ill-mannered companion. There have been times in our history—times when we had not the strength we could now put forth—when we should have had no such real joy as we now feel in the hinderance of such a conflict. There are other nations which even at this age of the world would not have thought it consistent with their renown to manifest such patience and long suffering under outrage as we have exhibited. If the same experiment had been tried upon France, we question whether the same forbearance would have been afforded to the aggressor, or the same readiness to receive a tardy and grudging reparation. We have manifested a deliberation and a tranquility under insult which even we could not have shown towards a people for whom we thought it right to make fewer allowances, or whom we feared more. The government of the Federal States had done in mere wantonness what no nation of the Old World had ever dared to do. They had invaded the sanctuary which England extends to all political exiles who seek her protection; and to this wound, inflicted on her most sensitive pride, they had added an insult to her maritime flag and a menace to her security in traversing the seas. On all hands it is now admitted that the offence was at once insult and wrong, and it is no great triumph, therefore, that it should have been followed by reparation. If we had had to deal with a friendly and courteous people we should have had no occasion for preparations of war. If a French or an English captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crack-brained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, neither Goverment would wait to see whether any miserable advantage could be gained by the circumstance. The act would be at once disavowed, and the booty returned, with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if Federal America had been courteous or even shrewd, Federal America would have pursued. Mr. Seward missed a great opportunity when he failed to act as a European statesman would have acted under similar circumstances. At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party. The attraction we feel towards a weaker nation invaded by a stronger and a richer nation is repelled by the very general detestation of slavery; and, if Mr. Seward had seized the opportunity for a graceful and a courteous act, we would not answer for how far our countrymen might have been tempted from their rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blunder for the shrewd minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage only to do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoidable humiliation.

But we are told that a very elaborate note of protest accompanies this surrender. This voluminous gloss upon a very simple fact is still upon its way from Queenstown. We cannot say we are very impatient for it. We have long since learnt to value Transatlantic statesmen less for what they say than for what they do. It is by deeds, and not by arguments, that the fact we to-day announce has been brought about. It is not Vattel and Bynkershoek, and Stowell, and De Hauteville, who have influenced this controversy, but the promptitude with which we reinforced Admiral Milne's fleet, and poured battalion after battalion into Canada. They loudly proclaim this in America, and Mr. Seward's note will very probably be found to bear marks of the same sentiment. We make up our minds in advance, therefore, to accept with unruffled equanimity any quantity of words. Even if there should be muffled threats and expressions of ill will we shall humbly hope to outlive them. The aggressor is [illegible] making retribution. It never has been held [illegible] whether he does it with a good grace or no. [illegible] apology lies in the fact of the surrender of the thing taken. [illegible] We hope to find in Mr. Seward's note an expresssion of regret [illegible] of much conseque[illegible] that he should ever have employed so inconsiderate a comman[illegible] The substa[illegible] der as Captain Wilkes, or should have been so ill-advised as to presevere in a tacit recognition of his act, but we shall be neither surprised or discomfited if this hope is not fulfilled.

To-day, however, it is enough that we congratulate ourselves that the danger is past, and all present apprehension of war at an end. Let us also especially congratulate ourselves that the crisis found this united nation and her loyal colonies so well prepared, and that it leaves us so well protected. We have every reason to be satisfied with the position which this country has held throughout. We have never deviated from grave and courteous discussion and have never descended to retort the wild invectives which came from the other side of the Atlantic. The War Departments have manifested an efficiency which gives us confidence in ourselves, and will give us security from future insult. The Government have acted with a rare courtesy and temper, but have displayed, together with dignified deliberation, firmness, promptitude, and courage. Nor will we refrain from adding, what every one will feel while he reads this news, that the man upon whom the nation instinctively relied while the crisis lasted deserves our warmest gratitude now that the peril is overcome. It is indeed a rare triumph to grace the latter years of a life so happily prolonged, that Lord Palmerston has found, and has used, the opportunity to curb the arrogance of the only people which has in this generation entered systematically upon a course of offence towards England.

MORNING POST.

At the last moment, not from spontaneous good feeling, but under the pressure of the British demands, the American government has given way, and conceded the surrender of the four prisoners seized on board the Trent. They were to be given over to Lord Lyons "when and where he pleases." We take it for granted that this tardy recognition of the justice of our demands will have been accompanied by the required apology. The details of the transaction will reach London this afternoon, and if we are not misinformed, a long memorandum from the cabinet of Washington has been transmitted in reference to the question. Till we are acquainted with the tone and temper of the American government, we shall abstain from comment, satisfied with the hope that their explanations are such as involve no point that can be considered unfair or offensive. In the meantime we are startled by a new complication, which bears the strongest family resemblance to the preceding outrage. It appears that the commander of the Federal steamer Santiago de Cuba boarded, off the coast of Texas, the schooner Eugenia Smith, sailing under British colours between Matanzas and Havana, and took out of her two passengers, supposed to be agents of the Confederate States. These gentlemen, Messrs Zaccheri and Rogers, have been confined in Fort Lafayette for the reason, as we suppose, that the executive must have thought it too great an absurdity to instal them in the quarters in Fort Warren still warm from the occupation of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. We can only trust that these latest captives will be speedily released with less trouble to us, and less humiliation to the Americans.

DAILY NEWS.

We receive the fruition of our hope. The mail steam ship the City of Washington has brought news of that consummation to which all the intelligence by the Africa, the Hansa, and the Europa steadily pointed. The American government, without waiting for the expiration of the term fixed by Lord Lyons, notified to our Minister, on the 27th December, that it was ready to deliver Messrs. Mason and Slidell to him whenever and wherever he pleased. Thus the reparation due to Great Britain is made, and the honour of our flag is signally yet peaceably vindicated.

This is not the moment for long dissertations on the advantages of peace and the horrors of war. We are all too profoundly penetrated with the greatness of the calamity which has been averted from the two nations and from the cause of civilisation to listen to calculations of its magnitude. Nothing less than a clear perception of the paramount necessity of maintaining the respect due to our rights—an intuition of the mischiefs that must ensue, if a nation with duties and cares such as ours were to consent to lead a maimed and impaired life—would have sufficed to unite the British people in a resolve to incur the responsibilities of war with America at this moment. The difficulties and risks which rise to view in the contemplation of most wars had here no restraining effect: but rather, their absence and the ease with which our objects might be gained was consideration operating upon an honourable disposition to stay our hand.

The incidental effects of a war waged by England against the government of the United States, the character of an intervention which it must have assumed, and, above all, the practical alliance into which it would have brought us with an abhorred league of men-stealers, have had a thousand times more to do with the dread of an unfavourable answer from Washington than any estimate of loss to ourselves; and in a crisis the necessity of maintaining our due position among the nations of the world, must and would have overruled every other consideration. From these gloomy prospects we are now happily delivered. Our Government has united firmness with conciliation. The government of Washington, which we were lately told was a puppet in the hands of the New York mob, has acted with all the reserve and decision which can attend independence and responsibility. And this has been possible because, in the words of an honourable contemporary with no American predilections, the citizens of the United States have achieved "an honourable self-conquest, which it would be ungenerous to dispute."

STAR.

There are some at home who will be disappointed even to anger by the tidings over which the nation at large will speak advisedly when we say that in West-end clubs and saloons there was last night [January 8] far more of bitter and mortified regret than of thankful exultation. The pro-war and pro-slavery journals will to-day, we doubt not, comment, on the news in the spirit which has characterised all their effusions against America. The 'Times' would be false to itself, inconsistent to its long-established inconsistency, if it did not find fresh cause of insult and anger in the news that turns to falsehood, impotent as malignant, all its malicious prophecies and declarations. Less than three weeks ago it presented, with an imposing air, the accumulated "evidence of a deliberate and long-cherished intention," on the part of Mr. Seward, to bring about a war with England. Words and deeds were quoted as proof of a positive and deep-laid design to this effect. The affair of the Trent was pronounced to be no accident, but the well-arranged culmination of an artful and wicked conspiracy. The writer forbore to "speculate upon the motives or enlarge upon the guilt of a man who has deliberately plotted, and perhaps by this time actually accomplished this great crime, the greatest, perhaps, of which a human creature can be guilty." But the columns of this tremendous impeachment and the presentment of its supposed proofs. Of course, there never was any basis for such a foul accusation but in the brain of some plotter, as deliberate and even more guilty than the alleged traitor in the American cabinet. But the story has been reiterated until it has gained some credence. The Ministerial organ, so late as yesterday evening, quoted from the 'Times' special correspondent an assurance that Mr. Seward would not consent to the surrender of the commissioners. Yet Mr. Seward is, we will venture to say, the real author of their liberation. The accusers of that eminently able statesman and defamers of the nation whose affairs he so wisely directs, will for some time be at a loss for materials of slander. The republic has gained a great victory—for it has disappointed the prophets who prophesied falsely against it and defeated the men who cunningly conspired for its overthrow. Henceforth, it will be seated more firmly than ever in the esteem, the gratitude, and the affections of mankind.

AMERICA.

The same steamer which brought to us the news of the pacific settlement of the Trent affair has also brought some interesting items of intelligence bearing upon the civil war in America.

The harbour of Charleston has been destroyed, 16 whaling hulks, filled with granite, having been sunk in three parallel lines of interval distances across the channel. The flow permitted to the water will prevent the cutting of a new outlet, and the obstruction, we are told, will soon accumulate a triple line of sandbanks across the entrance.

A large and very carefully prepared naval expedition under General Burnside was about to sail from Annapolis. The land force was to comprise 12,000 troops. Complete success was anticipated from this enterprise, and results were expected to flow from it of the greatest consequence, not less in the cutting off the enemy's most important line of railroad communication than in dividing their forces in front of General M'Clellan.

The great question of emancipation as a military measure was still debated by the people, and debated in Congress. It was believed that before Congress adjourned it would pass an act declaring that the slaves of rebels who joined the Federal side should be free.

The 'New York Herald' urges the passing of a tariff in favour of French goods, to the exclusion of English manufactures.

The Federal government has announced that the new tea, coffee, and sugar tariff came into force from the 25th December, and applies to all goods in warehouse and to current importations. The 'Journal of Commerce' says this announcement has caused a feeling of wrong and injustice among commercial classes, and trusts the government will reconsider its action.

A strong pressure is being put upon General M'Clellan to attempt an advance with the enormous army under his command. But no move has yet been reported. The Confederates meanwhile retain and continue to strengthen all their positions. On the 23rd December Mr. Russell wrote as follows from Washington:—

"In the event of war with England the Federalists will be forced to strike a blow before the powerful diversion they may well dread is made on their flanks. Last night it rained in torrents, to-day it is dark and stormy and showers of sleet alternate with torrents of rain from a leaden sky. In such weather it is impossible to execute extensive movements in a heavy wooded country full of hills and rivulets, like Virginia. General M'Dowell, however, who is, after all, the moving spirit in all questions of massing, manœuvring, or quartermastering, does not see much difficulty in the way of an advance, so far as the weather and roads are concerned. He is persuaded that corduroy roads can be made with ease in all directions, and that they will answer perfectly for the passage of infantry, artillery, and horse. Certainly timber is abundant by the roadside, and there are armies of lumberers and men handy with the axe in the camps; but, at the same time: "corduroying it" up to an enemy is tedious work, and when it comes close to the front it is liable to interruption. Besides, the process as it goes on shows the enemy where he may expect to be attacked."

The Federal Senate recently passed a bill devoting 1,500,000 dollars for the construction of gunboats on the Western rivers.

It is reported that the Federal government has decided to erect a naval depot and navy yard on Lake Michigan.

The 'New York Tribune' says:—"The important treaty with Mexico, of which the outlines are before the Senate, is understood to contemplate a mortgage to the United States of all the public lands, including the church property, estimated to be worth hundreds of millions, as security for the repayment of the 11,000,000 dollars which it is proposed that we lend for the satisfaction of the French and English creditors, whose fleets now threaten our neighbour."

Colonel Corcoran is reported to have made his escape from Charleston during the confusion created by the late tremendous fire. The Charlestonians are reported to have made no effort to save the prisoners when the flames threatened them.

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* I am strongly inclined to hold, that where there is no pre-concert, it must not be a slight service, nor an assistance merely rendering the capture more easy or convenient, but some very material service that will be deemed necessary to entitle an army to the benefit of joint capture.

† The opinion expressed on this occasion by the Duke of Wellington entirely puts Sir H. Rose's claim out of court. The Duke actually disdains to answer General Campbell's plea, on the ground that General Campbell, being a senior officer, while he (the duke) held an independent command, the claimant could not have belonged to the same force, and could, therefore, have no possible title to share in its captures. Yet General Campbell, it is well known, was co-operating with the Duke, and making a very important diversion in his favour.

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AMERICA.

(From the Times, Jan. 10)

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

LONDONDERRY *Jan.* 9.

The Canadian steamer Jura, which arrived here this morning, was detained at Portland six hours for Lord Lyons' despatches which she takes to Liverpool direct.

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 28.

The diplomatic correspondence in reference to the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell has been published.

It commences with a despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams in London, declaring that Captain Wilkes acted without instructions, and hoping that the British Government would consider the subject in a friendly temper. Mr. Seward says also that the British Government may expect the best disposition on the part of the Federal Government.

The next despatch is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, stating the outrage on the Britsh flag, and hoping that the act was committed without instructions from the Federal Government, as that Government must be aware that Great Britain cannot allow such an affront to pass without reparation. Earl Russell expresses a hope that the Federal Government will offer suitable redress by giving up the four prisoners to Lord Lyons.

Mr. Seward, who was furnished with a copy of Earl Russell's despatch, replied that the English Government rightly conjectured that the act was without the authority or knowledge of the Federal Government. He trusts that England will see that the Federal Government neither practised nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction, and declares that Great Britain has a right to demand the same reparation as the United States would expect from any friendly nation in a similar case. Mr. Seward says he is aware that he argues on the British side of the case, but in doing so he is only defending American principles. He quotes the instructions from Mr. Madison, Secretary of State in 1804, to Mr. Monroe, Minister to England, and says:—

"If I decide this case in favour of my own Government I must disallow its most cherished principles, and for ever abandon its most cherished policy; but the country cannot afford such a sacrifice. The Government cannot deny the justice of England's claim."

Mr. Seward, in conclusion, states that the four prisoners are at the disposal of Lord Lyons, and asks his Lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them.

Lord Loyns, in his reply, says he will forward Mr. Seward's communication to the British Government, and will confer personally with him in regard to the reception of the four gentlemen.

The note from M. Thouvenel to the French Minister on the Trent affair is included in the correspondence.

(LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO PORTLAND.)

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 28, 2 P.M.

A suspension of specie payments by the banks is considered probable.

Exchange.—Bankers' bills, 110½; stocks buoyant; New York Central, 78½; Illinois, 60½; Erie, 30¼. Cotton quiet. Middling Upland, 36c. Breadstuffs steady but quiet. Provisions steady.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Jan.* 9, 3-30 P. M.

The Bourse has been very excited.

Rentes closed at 68f. 45c., or ⅛c. higher than yesterday.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, *Jan.* 9.

According to reliable information, the reply of France to the proposals of Prussia for the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce has arrived here.

France has made counter-proposals of a conciliatory nature, which it is thought will facilitate the conclusion of a treaty.

ITALY.

ROME, *Jan.* 9.

The Pope has issued an apostolic letter, calling attention to his incessant efforts to reunite the Greek and Latin Churches. With this object His Holiness has established a special permanent Congregation of Cardinals, who are to occupy themselves exclusively with the affairs of the Eastern Church.

The Congregation hitherto charged with the censorship of Oriental books is suppressed.

TURIN, JAN. 9.

Yesterday a well attended meeting of the Members forming the majority in the Chamber of Deputies was held for the purpose of considering whether, after the explanation given by Baron Ricasoli in a former meeting, the Parliamentary majority should continue to support the Ministry. Signor Minghetti spoke at great length in favour of the Ministry.

The meeting unanimously resolved to continue to place confidence in the Ministry.

Several Deputies not belonging to the Parliamentary majority were present at the meeting, among whom were the Marquis Pepoli, General Sirtori, and others.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 9.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* today announces that the Council of State for Poland will shortly be convened for an extraordinary sitting in order to settle the relations between the landlords and the peasants.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 9.

The Ministry have today tendered their resignation to the King.

THE CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Massilia and Indus, with the above mails, left Alexandria on the 4th inst., at sunset, for Marseilles and Southampton respectively.

The Candia brought the mails to Suez, arriving there on the 3d.

THE TUSCARORA AND THE NASHVILLE.

(From the Times, Jan. 10.)

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.

At the moment that news has reached us of peaceable relations being maintained between England and America by the surrender of the captive commissioners the war between the Federal and the Confederate States is brought to our very doors, and the two navies stand arrayed against each other, at least by deputy, in British waters. The entrance to the Southampton Docks is absolutely under blockade, as far as one vessel is concerned—a blockade, too, which promises to be far more effective in its results than that which exists on the shores of the Southern States.

The new screw sloop of war Tuscarora, whose arrival was reported yesterday, is moored at the entrance of the Itchen Creek, just at its confluence with the Southampton water, about a mile from the dock mouth. She has her fires banked up, and lies with two springs to her cable, ready to slip anchor and start at a moment's notice. The Nashville, which vessel the Tuscarora has come over to take specially under her watchful care and protection, still remains quietly berthed in dock, and no signs of getting up steam have betrayed themselves although it was openly stated last night that she intended to venture out and put to sea this morning. However, the probability is that, as the Nashville would not be able to cope with such a formidable competitor, both vessels will remain here looking at each other till the war is over. The Tuscarora is armed with nine heavy guns, while the Nashville is stated to have only two guns of somewhat inferior calibre. The former is a bran new ship, just built at Philadelphia, and six months ago her keel was not even laid.

As soon as the Tuscarora arrived here yesterday Captain Craven communicated with the captain of the frigate Dauntless, which lies off Netley, expressing the regret he felt at hearing of the death of his late Royal Highness Prince Albert, and asking if there would be any objection to his firing a salute of 21 minute guns at 12 o'clock to-day in respect to his memory. Captain Heath replied that in consequence of Her Majesty having requested that no guns should be fired in the vicinity of Osborne, the compliment, which he fully appreciated, could not be accepted.

Yesterday evening Captain Britton, the American Consul at this port, went off to pay his respects to Captain Craven, on board the Tuscarora, and, it may be presumed, made such arrangements as will render it a matter of impossibility for the Nashville to make her escape.

Besides the Nashville, the only other American vessels at present in port are the St. Charles, Captain Conway, which put in a month since for repairs, and the Katahdin, Captain Wetherley, which arrived here on the 25th of November, with a cargo of timber from Canada, and is now lying in the river Itchen.

The Tuscarora has been sent over here by the Federal Government to prevent, as far as possible, depredations by Confederate privateers upon American vessels, and she is to be followed by one or two other ships of the Federal Navy, to protect their flag in the English Channel. In point of fact, it has occasioned much surprise among mercantile men that the large amount of American shipping afloat in these waters should hitherto have been left unprotected during the war, and it can only be accounted for by the fact of all the Federal vessels of war being required for the blockade of the Southern ports. The Government have, however, at length decided to send two or three heavily armed ships to rendezvous in the Channel, for the protection of Federal vessels afloat between this port and Gibraltar, a second of which is now daily expected here to follow the Tuscarora. This intelligence will be received with great satisfaction both at Lloyd's, where large numbers of American ships are insured, and by mercantile men generally in England, many of whom have large and valuable cargoes afloat in American bottoms which are liable to capture by Southern privateers, as in the case of the Sumter, which has just appeared at Cadiz. Apart from all political considerations or tendency to either Union or Secessionist opinions, as the case may be, it cannot be the wish of either the British Government or commercial men generally to see their own property destroyed, or exposed to destruction, by the Nashville, the Sumter, or any other Southern ship. In protecting American property they are doing the same service, to a great extent, for English property, and therefore the determination of the Federal Government to protect vessels sailing under their flag by the presence of these heavily-armed war ships cannot but give satisfaction in shipping and commercial circles.

With regard to the Nashville, there is no noubt that intelligence of the expected arrival of the Tuscarora was received by Captain Pegrim some days ago, and every effort has been made to get her ready for sea as expeditiously as possible. The British Government has observed the strictest neutrality in regard to the repairs, &c,, effected in this ship. Nothing has been done but what was absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy, and such repairs only have been executed as are always permitted, as an act of humanity, to any vessel in distress. In proof of this it may be mentioned that on the shipwright who was engaged to repair her attempting to put in some heavy pieces of oak to strengthen her decks, to enable her to carry guns, the Government authorities absolutely refused their permission for the timber to go on board, and it still lies on the dock quay. She has not been allowed to ship any powder; a small quanity which was on board when she arrived here, and which she was permitted to remove on shore, has been reshipped. No guns or munitions of war have been put on board, and, in fact, nothing has been allowed to be executed but ordinary repairs.

Some of the officers of the Tuscarora landed both yesterday evening and this morning, but Captain Craven has not yet been ashore. The sloop requires only coals, water, and provisions, which are being supplied her.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

India-office, January 6, 1862.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:

Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders Alexius Abbott to be Colonel.
Madras Infantry—Major Henry Nott to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Madras Cavalry—Captain George William Russell to be Major.
Date of commission, January 25, 1861—in succession to General J. Welsh, deceased.
Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel John Caulfield Hannyngton to be Colonel.
Madras Infantry—Major William Hammond Welch to be Lieutenant-Colonel Captain Edward Yates to be Major.
Date of commission, January 30, 1861—in succession to General A. Fair, C. B., deceased.
Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel John Richard Keily to be Colonel.
Madras Cavalry—Major George Bromley Boulderson Grombe to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Madras Infantry—Captain William Davis Grant to be Major.
Date of commission, February 4, 1861—in succession to Major-General Gairdner, C.B., deceased.
Madras Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Kensington Whistler to be Colonel.
Madras Infantry—Major Alexander Boyd Kerr to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Bombay Infantry—Captain Charles Stephen Whitehill to be Major.
Date of commssion, February 6, 1861—in succession to General P. D. lamotte, C. B., deceased.
Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Shortrede to be Colonel.
Bengal Infantry—Major George Warren Stokes to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Bombay Infantry—Captain Daniel Boyd to be Major.
Date of commission, February 21, 1861—in succession to General J. F. Dyson, deceased.
Madras Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel William Wallace Dunlop to be Colonel.
Bengal Infantry—Major William Lamb to be Lieutenant-Colonel
Madras Cavalry—Captain John Cameron to be Major.
Date of commission, April 27, 1861—in succession to Major General H.M. Graves, deceased.
Madras Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Coll Macleod to be Colonel.
Bengal Infantry—Major Edward Fleetwood Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Madras Cavalry—Captain John Alexander Campbell to be Major.
Date of commission, April 29, 1861—in succession to Lieutenant General S. Shaw, deceased.
Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel William John Baptist Knyvett to be Colonel.
Bombay Infantry—Major William Broome Salmon to be Lieiutenant-Colonel.
Bengal Infantry—Captain Clare Sewell Salmon to be Major.
Date of commission, April 29, 1861—in succession to Lieutenant-General Shaw, deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Madras Infantry—Colonel William Wallace Dunlop.
Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel William Lamb.
Madras Cavalry—Major John Cameron.
To rank from April 24, 1861—in succession to Lieutenant-General Cubbon, deceased.
Madras Infantry—Colonel Coll Macleod
Bengal Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Edward Fleetwood Smith
Madras Cavalry—Major John Alexander Campbell
To rank from April 27, 1861—in succession to Major-General Graves, deceased.

BENGAL ARMY.

26th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Montague James White to be Captain, from July 25, 1860—vice Mackenzie, retired.
41st Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet-Major) Mathew Francis Kemble to be Major, from October 26, 1860—vice Onslow, retired.
Lieutenant George Gordon Cunliffe to be Captain, from October 26, 1860—vice Onslow, retired.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Robert Nelson M'Nair to be Lieutenant, from December 8, 1860—vice Clarke, promoted.
Infantry—Major John Talbot Shakespear to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
24th Native Infantry—Captain George Marmaduke Waddilove to be Major
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Richard Chaloner Lindsey to be Captain.
General List Infantry—Ensign John Henry Campbell to be Lieutenant.
Date of Commission, from January 26, 1861—vice Hannay, deceased.
Infantry—Major Robert Morrieson to be Lieutenant Colonel.
52nd Native Infantry—Captain Edward Hall to be Major.
Lieutenant Richard D'Oyley Compton Bracken to be Captain.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Edwin Clarence O'Bryen Horsford to be Lieutenant.
Date of Commission, February 4, 1861—vice Cumberlege, promoted.
3rd European Regiment—Captain (Brevet-Major) John Cockerell Phillips to be Major.
Lieutenant William Cornell to be Captain.
Ensign Edward Bell Cox to be Lieutenant.
Date of Commisssion, February 15, 1861—vice Duncan retired.
Infantry—Major James Lumsdaine Walker to be Lieutenant Colonel.
71st Native Infantry.—Captain George Strangways to be Major.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Edward Ham Langmore to be Captain.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Henry Fox Bunbury to be Lieutenant.
Date of Commission, February 16, 1861—vice Powell retired.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Vincent William Tregear to be Lieutenant, from February 18, 1861—vice Lawford, deceased.
33rd Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Cooper Johnson to be Captain, From February 20, 1861—vice Shum, retired.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Henry Forrester Leighton to be Lieutenant, from February 20, 1861—vice Shum, retired.
Ensign James Hay to be Lieutenant, from March 1,1861—vice Speke, 46th Native Infantry promoted.
Ensign Arthur Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, from April 9, 1861—vice Evans, transferred to the 2nd Fusiliers.
70th Native Infantry—Ensign Edward Maximilian Bethune to be Lieutenant, from April 22, 1861—vice Grierson deceased.
Artillery—Captain (Brevet-Major) Ernle Kyrle Money to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Second Captain William Dundas Couchman to be Captain.
Lieutenant Horatio Otto Hitchins to be Second Captain.
Date of Commission, Feb. 21, 1861—vice Horsford, promoted.
1st Light Cavalry—Lieutenant James Alexander Mountford Patton to be Captain by brevet under the operations of Government General Order No. 17, of 1840, from February 21, 1861—vice Christie, promoted.

ARTILLERY.

Colonels to be Colonel Commandants.
Colonel (General) James Ahmutty from August 29, 1824.
Colonel (General) George Swiney, from December 1, 1834.
Colonel (General) Sir George Pollock, G. C. B, from March 3, 1835.
Colonel (General) Alexander Lindsay, C.B., from July 2, 1835.
Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Samuel Shaw, from March 25, 1860.
Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Richard Powney, from July 12, 1844.
Colonel (Lieutenant-General) George Edward Gowan, C. B. From July 3, 1835.
Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.
Date of commission, February 18, 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Charles Grant, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Richard Horsford.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) James Alexander, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) John Theophilus Lane, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) John Fordyce.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) George Campbell.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) George Henry Swinley.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) James Abbott.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Francis Burton Boileau.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Gaitskell, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Charles Samuel Reid.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) James Brind, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Robert Raike Kinleside.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Claude Burnett.
Captains to be Lieuts.-Colonel.
Date of commission, Feb. 18, 1861.
Captain (Brevet-Major) William Maxwell.
Captain Henry Edward Landor Thuillier.
Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Douglas.
Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Edward Kaye.
Captain Thomas Brougham.
Captain John Eliot.
Captain Henry Lewis.
Captain Henry Price de Teissier.
Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Vyvyan Cox.
Captain Craven Hildesley Dickens.
Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Hammond.
Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Geo ge Bouchier, C.B.
Captain (Brevet-Major) George Moir, C.B.
To complete the establishment.
Captain (Brevet Major) James Young to be Lieut.-Colonel, from Feb. 18, 1861—vice Broom, seconded.
Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) William Olpherts, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from February 18, 1861—vice Scott, seconded.
Captain Donald Campbell Vanrenen to be Lieutenant Colonel, from February 18. 1861—vice Eyre, seconded.
Captain Frederick William Swinhoe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from February 18th, 1861—vice Turner, seconded.
Captain George Eliot Voyle to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from February 18, 1861—vice Lewis seconded.
Second Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Parlett Bishop to be Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Swinhoe, promoted.
Second Captain Frederick Day Urquhart to be Captain, from February 18. 1861—vice Voyle, promoted.
Second Captain James George Hathorn to be Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Russell, seconded.
Second Captain Frederick Doyle De Bude to be Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Griffith, seconded.
Second Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Smith Lemarchand to be Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Hathorn, seconded.
Lieutenant John Stewart to be Second Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Harward, seconded.
Lieutenant George Cracklow to be Second Captain, from February 18. 1861—vice Nicholl, seconded.
Lieutenant Edward Lindsay Hawkins to be Second Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Tierney, seconded.
Lieutenant Hastings Edward Hannyngton to be Second Captain, from February 18. 1861—vice Arbuckle, seconded.
Lieutenant John Richard Pearson to be Second Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Welsh, seconded.
Lieutenant William Bentinck Cumberland to be Second Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Stewart seconded.

ENGINEERS.

Colonels to be Colonel Commandants.—To complete the Establishment.
Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., from February 19, 1844.
Colonel (Major-General) Edward Garstin, from December 5, 1845.
Colonel (Major-General) Henry Goodwyn, from August 3, 1855.
Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels—To complete the Establishment.
From February 18, 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General) Sir Robert Napier K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Andrew Scott Waugh.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lacon Ommanney.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Marion Durand, C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Laughton.
Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—To complete the Establishment.
From February, 18, 1861.
Captain Alexander David Turnbull.
Captain (Brevet Major) Alfred George Goodwyn.
Captain (Brevet Major) John Reid Becher, C. B.
Captain Henry Yule.
Captain William Elliot Morton.
Captain Robert Maclagan.
Captain (Brevet Major) John Harley Maxwell.
Captain John Douglas Campbell.
Captain (Brevet-Major) Edward John Lake.
Second Captains to be Captains.—To complete the Establishment.
From February 18, 1861.
Second Captain Alexander Cadell.
Second Captain William Stirling Oliphant.
Second Captain (Brevet Major) Henry William Gulliver.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Rigby to be Colonel, from March 13, 1861—vice Waugh, retired.
Captain James Pattle Beadle to be Lieutenant-Colonel from, March 13. 1861—vice Waugh, retired.
Second Captain Charles Pollard to be Captain, from March 13, 1861—vice Waugh, retired.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Herbert Seymour Marshall to be Lieut., from April 9, 1861—vice Evans, transferred to the 2nd Fusiliers.
30th Native Infantry—Lieut (Brevet Captain) Thomas Pierce to be Captain, 13th April, 1861—vice Swinhoe, deceased.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Edmund Denman Smith to be Lieutenant, 13th April, 1861—vice Swinhoe, deceased.
General List, Cavalry—Cornet George Woodward Willock to be Lieutenant, from February 21, 1861—vice Patton, promoted.
55th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Prevost Babbage to be Captain, from April 28, 1861—vice Cameron, retired.
General List, Infantry—Ensign James Salisbury Tait to be Lieutenant, April 28, 1861—vice Cameron, retired.
48th Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Lewis Bird to be Major.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Spence Ogilvie to be Captain.
Both from May 25, 1861—vice Hassell, deceased.
16th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Arthur Corry to be Captain, May 16, 1861—vice Tulloh, deceased.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Colin Hubert Garbett to be Lieutenant, May 6, 1861—vice Harrison, deceased.
Date of Commission, March 9, 1861—vice Bontein, retired.
Infantry—Major Samuel Brougham Faddy to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
36th Native Infantary—Captain Charles Holroyd to be Major.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Richardson Auldjo to be Captain.
60th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Jonathan Keer to be Captain, March 23, 1861—vice Verner retired.
General List, Infantry—Ensign John Gregory to be Lieutenant, May 5, 1861—vice Richardson, deceased.
Ensign Henry Charles Greenaway to be Lieut., May 6, 1861—vice Harrison, deceased.
Ensign John Edmund Waller to be Lieut., May 10, 1861—vice Merewether, deceased.
Ensign Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriot to be Lieut., May 16, 1861—vice Corry, promoted.
Ensign George Edward Reade to be Lieut., May 25, 1861—vice Ogilvie, promoted.
Date of Commission, June 10, 1861—vice Swatman deceased.
Infantry—Major (Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel) William Frost Nuthal to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
18th Native Infantry—Captain Frederick Cooper Tombs to be Major.
Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Montgomery Hunter to be Captain.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Henry Owen Cumberlege to be Lieutenant.
61st Native Infantry—Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Tooway Archibald Corbett to be Captain, April 29, 1861—vice Becher promoted.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Henry Grimes to be Lieut., June 10, 1861—vice Hunter, promoted.
59th Native Infantry—Lieut. (Brevet-Captain) William Henry Phillips to be Capt., Sept. 19th, 1860—vice Gibney, retired.
Date of Commission, April 9, 1861—vice Barton retired.
3rd Light Cavalry—Capt. (Brevet-Major) Stephan Francis Macmullen to be Major by Brevet, under operation of Government General Order, No. 217, of 1840.
Lieut. William John Stephens Bichards to be Captain, under operation of Government General Order, No. 217, of 1840
General List, Cavalry—Corbet Martin James Moore to be Lieut
9th Native Infantry—Lieut. (Brevet-Captain) Arthur Crawford to be Captain, March 1861—vice Sale, retired.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Herbert William Shoubridge to be Lieutenant, May 25, 1861—vice Ogilvie, promoted.
Ensign Robert Norton to be Lieutenant, June 10, 1861—vice Hunter, promoted.
3rd European Regiment—Lieutenant Erskin Anderson to be Captain, March 1, 1861—vice Stevenson, retired.
General List—Ensign Frederic Werge Simpson to be Lieutenant, June 10, 1861—vice Hunter, promoted.
Date of Commission, July 7, 1861—vice Drake, deceased.
Infantry—Major (Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel) Charles Cooper to be Lieut.-Colonel.
23rd Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel) Richard Rich Wilford Ellis to be Major.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Veasy Balderston to be Captain.
General List—Ensign George Arthur Berkeley Becher to be Lieutenant.
Artillery—Lieutenant Charles Hunter to be Second Captain, from July 21 1861—vice Harrington, deceased.
General List—Ensign Edward George Newnham to be Lieutenant, from July 27, 1861—vice Younghusband, deceased.
Late 1st Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Borlase Stevens to be Major, from July 11, 1861—vice Kemble, deceased
Lieutenant Henry Touch Darrah to be Captain, from July 11, 1861—vice Kemble, deceased.
General List—Ensign William Graham Smith to be Lieutenant, from July 27, 1861—vice Younghusband deceased.
Late 23rd Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet-Major) Edward Fleetwwood Smith to be Major on the Cadre, from August 25, 1861—vice Ellis, retired.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Leith Fraser to be Captain.
General List—Ensign David William Inglis to be Lieutenant.
Both from August 25, 1861—vice Ellis retired.
Ensign Hotham Taylor Woodcock to be Lieutenant, from August 28, 1861—vice M'Pherson, deceased.
Artillery—Second Captain Abraham Richard Fuller to be Captain.
Lieutenant Hungerford Deeds Jackson to be Second Captain.
Both from August 23, 1861—vice Reminton, deceased.
Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Johd Macdonald to be Colonel.
Major George Walter Williams, C. B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Late 29th Native bnfantry—Captain (Brevet (Major) G. B. Reddie to be Major.
Lieutenant (Brevei Capiain) Frederick George Thellusson to be Captain.
Ensign Henry Archibald M'Nair to be Lieutenant.
All from July 23, 1861—vice Harris, deceased.
Late 48th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Geoege Coram Huxham to be Captain, from August 24, 1861—vice Henderson, deceased.
General List—Ensign Francis Tweddell to be Lieutenant, from August 28, 1861—vice M'Pherson deceased.
Late 53rd Infantrr—Lieutenant Henry George Delafosse to be Captain.
General List—Ensign Thomas George Macaulay to be Lieutenant.
Both from September 11, 1861—vice Von Meyern, retired.
Late 33rd Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Bruce Malleson (on the Staff Corps) to the Captain on the Cadre, from August 16, 1861—vice Tulloh, retired.
General List—Ensign Edmund Richard Cox to be Lieutenant, from September 11—vice Delafosse, promoted.
Ensign George Nicholas Channer to be Lieutenant, from September 19, 1861—vice Lamb, deceased.
Late 43rd Native Infantry—Lieutenant William George Bygrave Tyler to be Captain.
General List—Ensign Charles Edward Douglas Branson to be Lieutenant.
Both from September 24, 1861—vice Jones, retired.
Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Alfred Huyshe to be Colonel, from April 29, 1861—vice Fordyce promoted to Major-General.
Captain Alfred Wintle to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from April 29, 1861—vice Huyshe, promoted.
Second Captain Launcelot Machell (Supernumerary) to be Captain.
Second Captain Mark Edward Currie (Supernumerary) to be Captain.
Second Captain John Hunter to be Captain.
All from August 23rd, 1861—vice Remington, deceased.
Lieutenant Ferdinand Fitzroy to be Second Captain, from August 23, 1861—vice Hunter, promoted.
General List—Ensign John James O'Brien to be Lieutenant, from September 19—vice Lamb, deceased.
Ensign Reginald Justus Wimberley to be Lieutenant, from September 24—vice Tyler, promoted.
Late 73rd Infantry—Lieutenant Calvert Daw Stanley Clarke to be Captain from September 26, 1861—vice Erskine, Staff, Corps retired.
General List—Ensign Frank William Chatterton to be Lieut. from September 26, 1861—vice Erskine, Staff Corps, retired.
Artillery—Second Captain Augustus Darling to be Captain.
Lieut. George Balfour Traill to be Second Captain.
Both from October 1. 1861—vice Paton, retired.
3rd European Light Cavalry—Lieut. William Charles Stanley Clarke to be Captain, from October 1, 1861—vice Edminston, retired.
General List—Cornet Earnest Henry Curtis to be Lieut., from October 1, 1861—vice Edminston retired.

ARMY RANK.

4th European Regiment—Lieut. Alexander Andrew Bruce to be Capt by Brevet, from August 15, 1861, having completed 15 years service.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

To rank from April 26. 1860—vice Cook, retired.
Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel Richard Salisbury Simpson.
27th Native Infantry—Major Charles Harris
Captain Edmond Kerr Otho Gilbert.
Lieutenant Edmund Henry Holwell Birch.
52nd Native Infantry—Lieutenant Alexander Baber Douglas, from May 11, 1860—vice Jackson, deceased.
To rank from June 4, 1860—vice Barstow, promoted.
Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel William Philip Hampton.
31st Native Infantry—Major William Barnabas Legard.
Captain Robert Havard Price.
Lieut. Henry Roberts Young.
To rank from November 18, 1860—vice Corfield, promoted.
Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Maitland.
5th European Regiment—Major Mortmer John Slater.
Captain James Edmund Bacon Parsons.
Lieutenant John Finnis.
9th Native Infantry—Major Robert Thatcher, from Nov. 22, 1860—vice Eld, retired.
Captain William Henry Binney, from November 22, 1860—vice Eld, retired.
To rank from December 8, 1860—vice Seaton deceased.
Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel John Bontein.
37th Native Infantry—Major John Barrett.
Captain Charles Myers Longueville Clarke.
General List Infantry.
Lieutenant Neville Fraser Parker, to rank from July 25, 1860—vice White, promoted.
Lieutenant Charles William Riggs, to rank from August 31, 1860—vice M'Neil, promoted.
Lieutenant Charles Nesbit Hodgson, to rank from September 30, 1860—vice Mayne, promoted.
Lieutenant Thomas Fraser Bruce, to rank from October 19, 1860—vice Tulloch, struck off (transferred to Her Majesty's British Forces).
Lieutenant Walter Robert Hamilton, to rank from October 21, 1860—vice Williams, promoted.
Lieutenant Arthur Cortlandt Anderson, to rank from October 26, 1860—vice Cunliffe, promoted.
Lieutenant Frank Hale Berwick Marsh, to rank from November 4, 1860—vice Twynam, promoted.
Lieutdnant Francis George Hearn to rank from November 9, 1860—vice Brind, transferred from 58th Native Infantry to 2nd Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Pearson Boyd, to rank from November 22, 1860—vice Binny promoted.
Lieutenant Henry Ekins Ryves, to rank from December 2, 1860—vice Norman promoted.
Lieutenant Arthur Fitzgerald, to rank from April 5, 1861—vice Richardson, deceased.
Lieutenant Arthur Fitzgerald, to rank from March 9, 1861—vice Richardson, deceased.
Lieutenant Herbert Seymour Marshall, to rank from March 23, 1861—vice Keer, promoted.
Lieutenant Edmund Denman Smith, to rank from April 9, 1861—vice Evans, transferred from 52nd Native Infantry to 2nd Fusiliers.
Lieutenant James Salisbury Tait, to rank from April 18, 1861—vice Pierce promoted.
Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett, to rank from April 28, 1861—vice Babbage, promoted.
Lieutenant John Gregory, to rank from April 29, 1861—vice Corbett, promoted.
Lieutenant Henry Charles Greenaway, to rank from May 5, 1861—vice Richardson, deceased.
Lieutenant Jonh Edmund Waller, to rank from May 6, 1861—vice Harrison, deceased.
Lieutenant Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, to rank from May 13, 1861—vice Merewether deceased.
Lieutenant George Edward Reade, to rank from May 16, 1861—vice Cory, promoted.
Lieutenant Henry Owen Cumberlege, to rank from May 25, 1861—vice Ogilvie, promoted.
Lieutenant Charles Nesbit Hodgson, to rank from September 19, 1860—vice Phillips, promoted.
Lieutenant Thomas Fraser Bruce, to rank from September 30, 1860—vice Mayne, promoted.
Lieutenant Walter Robert Hamilton, to rank from October 19, 1860—vice Tulloch, struck off.
Lieutenant Arthur Cortlandt Anderson, to rank from October 21, 1860—vice Williams, promoted.
Lieutenant Frank Hale Berwick Marsh, to rank from October 26, 1860—vice Cunliffe, promoted.
Lieutenant Francis George Hearn, to rank from November 4, 1860—vice Twynam, promoted.
Lieutenant Pearson Boyd, to rank from November 9, 1860—vice Brind, transferred from 58th Native Infantry to 2nd Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Hervey Ekins Rynes, to rank from November 22, 1860—vice Binny, promoted.
Lieutenant Robert Nelson M'Nair, to rank from December 2, 1860—vice Norman, promoted.
Lieutenant John Henry Campbell, to rank from December 8, 1860—vice Clarke, promoted.
Lieutenant Edward Clarence O'Bryen Horseford, to rank from January 26, 1861—vice Lindsey, promoted.
Lieutenant Henry Fox Bunbury, to rank from February 4, 1861—vice Bracken, promoted.
Lieutenant Vincent William Tregear, to rank from February 16, 1861—vice Langmore, promoted.
Lieutenant Henry Forester Leighton, to rank from February 18, 1861—vice Lawford, deceased.
Lieutenant James Hay, to rank from February 20, 1861—vice Johnson, promoted.
Lieutenant Arthur Fitzgerald, to rank from March 1, 1861—vice Speke, promoted.
Lieutenant Herbert Seymour Marshall, to rank from March 9, 1861—vice Auldjo, promoted.
Lieutenant Edmund Denman Smith, to rank from March 18, 1861—vice Crawford, promoted.
Lieutenant James Salisbury Tait, to rank from March 23, 1861—vice Keer, premoted.
Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett, to rank from April 9, 1861—vice Evans, transferred from 52nd Native Infantry to 2nd E. R.
Lieutenant John Gregory, to rank from April 13, 1861—vice Pierce, promoted.
Lieutenant Henry Charles Greenaway, to rank from April 28, 1861—vice Babbage, promoted.
Lieutenant John Edmund Waller, to rank from April 29, 1861—vice Corbett, promoted.
Lieutenant Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, to rank from May, 5, 1861—vice Richardson, deceased.
Lieutenant George Edward Reade, to rank from May 6, 1861—vice Harrison, deceased.
Lieutenant Henry Owen Cumberlege, to rank from May 10, 1861—viee Merewether, deceased.
Lieutenant Henry Grimes, to rank from May 16, 1861—vice Cory, promoted.
Lieutenant Herbert Seymour Marshall, to rank from March 1, 1861—vice Anderson, promoted.
Lieutenant Edward Denman Smith, to rank from March 9, 1861—vice Auldjo, promoted.
Lieutenant James Salisbury Tait, to rank from March 18, 1861—vice Crawford, promoted.
Lieutenant Co in Hubert Garbett, to rank from March 23, 1861—vice Keer, promoted.
Lieutenant John Gregory, to rank from April 9, 1861—vice Evans, transferred from 52nd Native Infantry to 2nd Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Henry Charles Greenaway, to rank from April 13, 1861—vice Pierce, promoted.
Lieutenant John Edmund Waller, to rank from April 28, 1861—vice Babbage, promoted.
Lieutenant Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, to rank from April 29, 1861—vice Corbett, promoted.
Lieutenant George Edward Reade, to rank from May 5, 1861—vice Richardson deceased.
Lieutenant Henry Owen Cumberlege, to rank from May 6, 1861—vice Harrison, deceased.
Lieutenant Henry Grimes, to rank from May 10, 1861—vice Merewether, deceased.
Lieutenant Herbert William Showbridge, to rank from May 16, 1861—vice Cory, promoted.
Lieutenant Robert Norton, to rank from May 25, 1861—vice Ogilvie, promoted.
General List.
Lieutenant Edward George Newnham, to rank from July 11, 1861—vice Darrah, promoted.
Lieutenant David William Inglis, to rank from August 24, 1861—vice Huxham, promoted.
Lieutenant Hotham Taylor Woodcock, to rank from August 25, 1861—vice Fraser, promoted.
Lieutenant David William Inglis, to rank from August 16, 1861—vice Malleson, promoted.
Lieutenant Hotham Taylor Woodcock, to rank from August 24, 1861—vice Huxham, promoted.
Lieutenant Francis Tweddell, to rank from August 25, 1861—vice Fraser, promoted.
Lieutenant Thomas George Macaulay, to rank from August 28, 1861—vice Macpherson, deceased.
Lieutenant George Arthur Berkely Becher, to rank from June 21, 1861—vice Thain, retired.
Lieutenant Edward George Newnham, to rank from July 7, 1861—vice Boulderson, promoted.
Lieutenant William Graham Smith, to rank from July 11, 1861—vice Danan, promoted.
Lieutenant David William Inglis, to rank from July 27, 1861—vice Younghusband. deceased.
Lieutenant Hotham Taylor Woodcock, to rank from August 2, 1861—vice Burton, resigned.
Lieutenant Francis Tweddell, to rank from August 16, 1861—vice Malleson, promoted.
Lieutenant Thomas George Macaulay, to rank from August 24 1861—vice Huxham, promoted.
Lieutenant Edmund Richard Cox, to rank from August 25, 1861—vice Fraser, promoted.
Lieutenant George Nicholas Channer, to rank from August 28, 1861—vice Macpherson, deceased.
Lieutenant Charles Edward Douglas Branson, to rank from September 11, 1861—vice Delafosse, promoted.
Artillery.
Captain Abraham Richard Fuller, to rank from April 29, 1861—vice Wintle, promoted.
Second Captain Charles Hunter, to rank from April 29. 1861—vice Wintle, promoted.
Second Captain Hungerford Deedes Jackson, to rank from July 21, 1861—vice Harrington, deceased.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Medical Department.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Atchison to be Surgeon, from May 25, 1861—vice Gibbon, retired.
Surgeon Joseph Jowett to be Surgeon-Major, from March 21. 1861.
Surgeon Alexander Grant to be Surgeon-Major, from April 11, 1861.
Both having completed 20 years' service in India.
Surgeon-Major Malcolm M'Neill Rind (holding temporary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals), to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, from May 25, 1861—vice Gibbon, retired.
Surgeon-Major James Alexander Dunbar, M.D., to be deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals with temporary rank, from May 25, 1861—vice Rind.
Assistant-Surgeon Haldane Stewart to be Surgeon, from August 11, 1861—vice Tweddell, retired.

MADRAS ARMY.

Date of commission, March 27, 1861—vice Remington, deceased.
5th Light Cavalry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Sutherland Simpson to be Captain.
General List, Cavalry—Cornet Stanley Bullock to be Lieut.
Date of commission, April 21, 1861—vice Hennah retired.
4th Light Cavalry—Capt. Edmund James Ferrers to be Major.
Lieutenant Charles Samuel Steward to be Captain.
General List, Cavalry—Cornet Atwill Curtois to be Lieutenant.
1st Native Infantry—Ensign Henry Dunsford Barne to be Lieutenant, from April 26, 1861—vice Lee, dismissed.
2nd Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Reynolds Stephen James Prendergast to be Captain, May 2, 1861—vice Monckton, retired.
General List, Cavalry—Cornent James Bate to be Lieutenant, May 2, 1861—vice Monckton, retired.
Date of commission, May 17, 1861—vice Borrodaile, deceased.
Cavalry—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Robert Strange to be Lieutenant Colonel.
Second Light Cavalry—Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Taylor to be Major.
Lieutenant Septimus Hodgson to be Captain.
General List, Cavalry—Cornet Henry Attenborow Yates to be Lieutenant.
Date of commission, April 20, 1861—vice Southey, deceased.
3rd European Regiment—Captain Colin Gib to be Major.
Lieutenant Robert Sutton Burge to be Captain.
Ensign John Trenchard Tennant to be Lieutenant.

ARTILLERY.

Colonels to be Colonel Commandants.
Colonel (General) Edward Melion Gullifer Showers, August 15, 1840.
Colonel (Lieutenant-General) William Cullen, March 27, 1844.
Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Jamet Kitchen, March 27, 1844.
Colonel (Lieut.-General) Patrick Montgomerie, C.B., October 8, 1859.
Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.
Date of commission, February 18, 1861—to complete the Establishment.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) John William Croggan.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Kensington Whistler.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Richard Cornwallis Moore C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel George William Young Simpson.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Briggs.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Maitland to be Colonel, February 18, 1861—vice Simpson, seconded.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) George Balfour, C.B., to be Colonel, February 18, 1861—vice Maitland, seconded.
Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels.
Date of commission, February 18, 1861—to complete the Establishment.
Captain (Brevet-Colonel) William Maunsell Gabbett.
Captain (Brevet-Major) John Babington.
Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Joseph Lyon Barrow.
Captain (Brevet Major) Gerrard Potter Eaton.
Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) John Desbusay Mein.
Captain (Brevet Major) James George Balmain.
Captain (Brevet Major) George Selby.
Captain (Brevet Major) Andrew William Macintire, C.B.
Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Hay Campbell.
Captain John David Scott to be Lieutenant-Colonel, February 18, 1861—vice Rowlandson, seconded.
Captain Henry Charles Wade to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from February 18, 1861—vice Barrow, seconded.
Second Captain John Ramsay James Robertson to be Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Wade, promoted.
Second Captain Richard George Frederick Henegan to be Captain, from February, 18, 1861—vice Baker, seconded.
Second Captain Philip Dassie Horne to be Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice A. N. Scott seconded.
Second Captain John Richard Magrath to be Captain, from February 18, 1861—vice Stewart, seconded.

ENGINEERS.

Colonel (General) Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, G.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant, from May 1, 1824, to complete the Establishment.
Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Duncan Sim to be Colonel Commandant, from December 10, 1817, to complete the Establishment.
Date of commission, February 18, 1861—to complete the Establishment.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Charles Edward Faber to be Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lawford to be Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Robert Henderson, C.B., to be Colonel.
Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels.
Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Alexander Orr.
Captain (Brevet-Major) John Ouchterlony.
Captain George Chancellor Collyer.
Captain Charles Cornwallis Johnston.
Captain Peregrine Madgwick Francis.
Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Archibald John Maddy Boileau.
Captain Henry White Hitchins.
Second Captains to be Captains.
Second Captain Francis John Moberly.
Second Captain John Bean.
Second Captain Felix Thackeray Haig.
Second Captain Arthur Scott Moberly.
Second Captain Richard Armstrong Roberts.
Lieutenants to be Second Captains.
Lieutenant William Henry Edgcome.
Lieutenant Grenville Pulteney de Palezieux Falconnet.
Lieutenant Thomas Beckley.
18th Native Infantry—Ensign Thomas Henry Staton to be Lieutenant, from April 4, 1861—in succession to Hooper, deceased.
15th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Augustus Becher Marsack to be Captain, from April 25, 1861—vice Bisset, retired.
Ensign Charles Richard Craufurd to be Lieutenant, from April 25, 1861—vice Bisset, retired.
27th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Brevet-Captain James Orr to rank from June 27, 1861—vice Pierce, deceased.
Ensign Charles Arckoll Porteous to be Lieutenant, to rank from June 27, 1861—vice Pierce, deceased.
39th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Patrick Alexander Carnegy to be Captain, from July 4, 1861—vice Kerr, deceased.
Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Robert Thorpe to be Colonel, from July 11, 1861—vice Johnson, deceased.
9th Native Infantry—Ensign Francis Walker Merritt to be Lieutenant, from May 4, 1861—in succession to Hutchings, deceased.
3rd European Infantry—Ensign Francis Hardinge Tyrrell to be Lieutenant, from July 18, 1861—vice Burnside, deceased.
3rd Light Cavalry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William Butler Fellowes to be Captain, from May 14, 1861—vice Macqueen, retired.
General List, Cavalry—Cornet William Douglas Brodie Ketchen to be Lieutenant, from May 17, 1861—in succession to Hodgson, promoted.
37th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Henry Mack Nepean to be Captain, from August 4, 1861—vice Day, deceased.
Ensign Elliot Armstrong Bruce to be Lieutenant, from August 4, 1861 vice Day, deceased.
30th Native Infantry—Ensign Arthur Edward M'Callum to be Lieutenant, from July 4, 1861—vice Carnegy, promoted.
20th Native Infantry—Ensign James Ord Goldie to be Lieutenant, from August 21, 1861—vice Ramus, struck off the strengthen of the army.
Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Charlton Holl to be Colonel, from July 11, 1861—vice Johnson, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Charles Hewetson to be Colonel, from July 21, 1, 1861—vice Laurie, deceased.
11th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Jermy Charles West to be Captain, from September 2, 1861—vice Halstead, retired.
Ensign Arthur Theodore Woodhouse to be Lieutenant, from September 2, 1861—vice Halstead, retired.
11th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John William Sinclair (Staff Corps) to be Captain on the Cadre, from September 2, 1861—vice De Wet, retired.
51st Native Infantry—Ensign Lawrence Cameron Desborough to be Lieutenant, from September 2, 1861—vice De Wet, retired.
42nd Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Thurburn to be Captain, from July 21, 1861—vice M'Munro invalided.
Ensign Gardiner Harvey to be Lieutenant, from July 21, 1861—vice M'Munro, invalided.
52nd Native Infantry—Ensign John Nevitt Bennett, to be Lieutenant, from July 1861—vice Henderson, promoted.
2nd European Light Infantry—Ensign James William Ouchterlony to be Lieutenant, from September 12, 1861—in succession to Devereux, deceased.
22nd Native Infantry—Captain Samuel Ponsonby Scott to be Major, from May 25, 1861—vice Robertson, deceased.
Lieutenant Robert Alexis Clementson (Staff Corps) to be Captain on the Cadre, from May 25, 1861—vice Robertson deceased.

ARMY RANK.

Lieutenants to be Captains by Brevet, having completed 15 years' service.
26th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, from June 13, 1861.
30th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Theodore Clayton Georges, from June 15, 1861.
44th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Douglas Gordon Seafield St. John Grant, from June 15, 1861.
3rd Light Cavalry—Lieutenant William Ross Shakespear, from June 23, 1861.
4th Native Infantry—Lieutenant George Andrew Walker, from June 23, 1861.
51st Native Infantry—Lieutenant Edward Gervase Campbell from August 11, 1861.
5th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Frederick John Helbert Helbert, from September 10, 1861.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List, Cavalry—Lieutenant Henry Attenborow Yates. from May 14, 1861—in succession to Fellowes, promoted.
Infantry—Colonel Robert Thorpe, from 24, 1861—vice Cubbon, deceased.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surgeon-Major John Forbes, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, from May 3, 1861—to complete the establishment.
Assistant-Surgeon George Mackay, M.D., to be Surgeon, from March 1, 1861—vice Eyre, retired.
Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Hunter, M.D., to be Surgeon, from April 29, 1861—vice Pearse, retired.
Surgeon John Kinloch Ogilvie, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major, from February 17, 1861—having completed 20 years' service in India.
Assistant-Surgeon Hamlin Nott to be Surgeon, from May 29, 1861—vice Gingall, retired.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Surgeon Matthew Kane, M.A. and M.D., from February 23, 1861—vice Goodall, retired.

BOMBAY ARMY.

ENGINEERS.

Colonels to be Colonel Commandants.
To complete the Establishment.
Colonel William Barclay Goodfellow, from August 1, 1854.
Colonel Walter Scott, from November 23, 1858.
Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels—All from Feb. 18, 1861.
To complete the Establishment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Tremenhere, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Joshua Margary.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Bohund Munbee.
Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonel—All from February 18, 1861. To complete the Establishment.
Captain Henry Wainwright Bax Bell.
Captain Harry Rivers.
Captain (Brevet Major) William Kendall.
Captain Michael Kavanagh Kennedy.
Captain Alfred De Lisle.
Captain William Rice Dickinson.
Captain Charles Scott.
Second Captains to be Captains—All from February 18, 1861. To complete the Establishment.
Second Captain David Jobson Nasmyth.
Second Captain Alexander Davidson.
Second Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) John Archibald Ballard, C.B.
Second Captain Richard Edward Forbes Cotgrave.
Second Captain Joseph Rogers Soady.
Lieutenants to be Second Captains—All from February 18, 1861. To complete the Establishment.
Lieutenant John Messurier.
Lieutenant William Adolphus Baker.
Lieutenant John Hubbard White.

ARTILLERY.

Colonels to be Colonel Commandants.
To complete the Establishment.
Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Julius George Griffith, from July 3, 1844.
Colonel (Major-General) Frederick Schuler, from April 28, 1851.
Colonel James Sinclair, from November 10, 1854.
Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.—Date of commission, February 18. 1861.
To complete the Establishment.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Charles Lucas.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Forster.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Maxwell Glasse.
Captains to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Date of commission, February 18, 1861.
To complete the Establishment.
Captain John Richard Hawkins.
Captain (Brevet-Major) William David Aitkin.
Captain Charles Bondler Fuller.
Captain (Brevet-Major) John Worgan.
Captain (Brevet-Major) Edward Wray, C.B.
Captain (Brevet-Major) John Granville Lightfoot.
20th Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William Waddington to be Captain.
Ensign John Greenwood Gillmore to be Lieutenant.
Both from May 10, 1861—vice Lancaster, retired.
3rd European Regiment—Ensign Arthur Fisher Turner to be Lieutenant, from February 9, 1861—vice Ryder, deceased.
9th Native Infantry—Ensign Arthur Poole to be Lieutenant, from May 18, 1861—to complete the establishment.
Infantry—Major (Brevet-Colonel) Edward Hume Hart (retired) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from December 18, 1860—vice Green, retired.
15th Native Infantry—Lieutenant George Strachan Mignon to be Captain, from May 16, 1861—vice Heymann, retired.
3rd European Regiment.—Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Samuel Landon (retired) to be Major, from July 20, 1858—vice Liddell, promoted.
All from May 14, 1861—vice Manger (transferred to the Invalids).
Captain (Brevet-Major) Andrew Crawford to be Major.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Miles to be Captain.
Ensign Patrick Murray to be Lieutenant.

Engineers—Second Captain Charles James Merriman to be Captain, from May 3, 1861—vice Boddam, deceased.
Lieutenant Clement Metcalfe Browne to be Second Captain, from May 3, 1861—vice Boldam, deceased.
15th Native Infantry.—Ensign John Wright to be Lieutenant, from May 30, 1861—to complete the establishment.

ARTILLERY.

All from February 18, 1861—vice Glass, seconded.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Croft Wormald to be Colonel.
Captain (Brevet-Major) John Gordon Petrie to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Second Captain Peter Daniel Marett to be Captain.
All from February 18, 1861—vice Woosnam, seconded.
Captain (Brevet-Major) John Dobree Woolcombe, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Second Captain William Heury Saulez to be Captain.
All from February 18, 1861—vice Worgan, seconded.
Captain Thomas Biggs to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Second Captain Arthur Blunt to be Captain.
All from February 18, 1861—vice Wray, seconded.
Captain (Brevet-Major) William Sparks Hatch to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Second Captain Robert Charles Battiscombe to be Captain.
Lieutenant Thomas Hawkins Turner to be Second Captain.
General List, Infantry—Ensign Frederick FitzWilliam Conyer to be Lieutenant, from February 21, 1861—vice Blowers, promoted.
Ensign John Hebbert to be Lieutenant, from June 12, 1861—vice Macdonell, deceased.
2nd Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Walter Elliot Le Geyt to be Captain, from April 11, 1861—vice Bannister, retired.
Infantry—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Augustus Cotgrave Honner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from April 21, 1861,—vice Watkin, retired.
Major William George Arrow to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from July 4. 1861—vice Maughan, deceased.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Samuel Joseph Thorp to be Captain, from May 14, 1861—vice Crawford, promoted.
All from April 21, 1861—vice Honner, promoted.
1st Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet Colonel George Malcolm, C.B., to be Major.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Ferguson to be Captain.
Ensign Lestock St. John Bell to be Lieutenant.
6th Native Infantry—Lieutenant James Annesly Smith to be Captain, from September 26, 1860—vice Field, promoted.
15th Native Infantry—Captain Henry Heyman (retired) to be Major, from November 10, 1360—vice Cormac, retired.
15th Native Infantry—Captain (Brevet Major) Frederick Alexander Campbell-Kane to be Major, from May 16, 1861—vice Heyman, retired.
Lieutenant Horace Kendal Bushe to be Captain, from May 16, 1861—vice Heyman, retired
All from July 4, 1861—vice Arrow, promoted
28th Native Infantry—Captain George Leigh Lye to Major.
Lieutenant John Watson to be Captain.
Ensign George Herman Reinecker to be Lieutenant.
General List.
Cornet Walter Scott Peat to be Lieutenant, from April 11, 1861—vice Le Geyt, promoted.
Ensign Henry Adolphus Hobson to be Lieutenant, from May 14, 1861—vice Thorp. promoted.
Ensign William Arthur Salmon to be Lieutenant, from May 16, 1861—vice Bushe, promoted.
Ensign Henry Tolfrey Christie to be Lieutenant, from June 12, 1861—vice Macdonell, deceased.
Ensign James Henry Latham Greenfield to be Lieutenant, from July 9, 1861—vice Bell. deceased.
Artillery—Colonel Andrew Rowland to be Colonel Commandant, from July 4, 1861—vice Sinclair, deceased.
28th Native Infantry...Ensign Charles Alexander Cunningham to be Lieutenant, from July 26, 1861—vice Duncan, deceased.
18th Native Infantry—Captain John Ashburner (Staff Corps) to be Captain on the Cadre, from May 2, 1861—vice Raikes, retired.
Ensign Henry Wilson to be Lieutenant, from May 2, 1861—vice Raikes, retired.
Artillery—Second Captain Abingdon Augustus Bayly to be Captain.
Second Captain James Renny Henderson to be Captain.
Each from February 18, 1861—vice Kinlock, seconded.
Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Whish to be Second Captain.
Lieutenant Russell Alexander Stevenson to be Second Captain.
Each from February 18, 1861—vice Haggard, seconded.
3rd Native Infantry—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Bannerman to be Captain, from August 19, 1861—vice Ord, deceased.
General List—Ensign John William Garlik to be Lieutenant, from August 19, 1861—vice Ord, deceased.
Artillery—Captain Douglas Gaye to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from October 2. 1861—vice Lightfoot, retired.
Second Captain Charles Clarke to be Captain, from October 2, 1861—vice Lightfoot, retired.
General List—Lieutenant Walter William Woodward to be Brevet-Captain, from Oct. 2, 1861—vice Lightfoot, retired.
Ensign James Lawlie Fagan to be Lieutenant, from August 17, 1861—vice Bannerman, promoted.
1st Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Jonah Marshall Heath to be Captain, from June 10, 1861—vice Elliot, deceased.
All from September 5, 1861—in succession to Colonel (Major-General) Cunningham, deceased.
Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Prescott to be Colonel.
Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Forbes, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
3rd Light Cavalry—Captain (Brevet-Major) John Crosbie Graves to be Major.
Lieutenant William Henry Frederick Sykes to be Captain.
General List—Cornet Duncan George Pitcher to be Lieutenant, from June 10, 1861—vice Heath, promoted.
Cornet Joseph Fagan to be Lieutenant, from September 5, 1861—vice Sykes, promoted.

ARMY RANK.

1st European Fusiliers—Lieutenant Edward Augustine Law to be Captain by Brevet, from June 22, 1861.
Lieutenants to be Captain by Brevet, all from June 13, 1861, having completed 15 years' service.
1st Native Infantry—Lieutenant James Gordon.
1st European Fusilliers—Lieutenant Herbert Frederick Disbrowe.
19th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Charles Edward Naylor.
8th Native Infantry—Lieutenant George Julius Mellis.
20th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Frederick William McLean Atkins.
2nd Native Infantry—Lieutenant William Charles Lester.
20th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Charles Francis Falcon Chamberlain.
16th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Thoms Hedger Rees.
3rd Native Infantry—Lieutenant William Henry Mason.
Lieutenant James Lewin Sheppard to be Captain by Brevet, from June 3, 1861—having completed 15 years service.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

3rd European Regiment — Lieutenant Charles Pulteney Forbes, to rank from December 21, 1860—vice Hobart, retired.
Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Andrews, to rank from January 2, 1861—vice Hart, retired.
19th Native Ihfantry—Major W. B. Salmon and Captain W. Creagh, each to rank from December 18, 1860—vice Hart, promoted.
7th Native Infantry—Major H. T. Vincent, Captain J. R. G. G Shortt, and Lieutenant S. B. Miles, each to rank from January 2, 1861—vice Andrews, promoted.
3rd European Regiment—Captain T. Schneider and Lieutenant T. Trueman, each to rank from July 20, 1858—vice Landdon, promoted.
Infantry—Major J. B. Ramsay (retired), to rank from August 5, 1858—vice Loudon, retired.
3rd European Regiment—Captain John Miles and Lieutenant Patrick Murray, each to rank from April 13, 1861—vice Dyett, retired.
6th Native Infantry—Captain Sussex Charles Milford, to rank from August 20, 1860—vice Johnson, retired.
Captain Jervis Harpur, to rank from September 8, 1860—vice Glasspool. deceased.
15th Native Infantry—Captain George Strachan Mignon. to rank from November 10, 1360—vice Heymen, promoted.
General List—Lieutenant Frederick Fitzwilliam Comyn, to rank from September 26, 1860—vice Smith, promoted.
Lieutenant John Hibbert, to rank from February 21, 1861—vice Blowers, promoted.
11th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Henry Gibson, to rank from July 18, 1859—vice Thatcher, promoted.
18th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Robert Durham Anstruther, to rank from January 13, 1860—vice Prerie, promoted.
22nd Native Infantry—Lieutenant Francis Hastings Toone Gordon Cumming, to rank from June 6, 1860—vice Briggs, promoted.
6th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Henry John Stock, to rank from August 19, 1860—vice Milford promoted.
6th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Charles Sheppey Sturt, to rank from September 3, 1860—vice Harpur, promoted.
9th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Arthur Poole, to rank from September 11, 1860—vice L'Estrange, promoted.
26th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Henry Martin, to rank from October 19, 1860—vice Mignon, promoted.
15th Native Infantry—Lieutenant John Wright, to rank from November 10, 1860—vice Heymen, promoted.
31st Native Infantry—Lieutenant Stratford Morrison Hay, to rank from December 11, 1860—vice Jopp, promoted.
5th Native Infantry—Lieutenant Robert Macdonald Chambers, to rank from December 17—vice Des Voeux promoted.
19th Native Infantry—Lieutenant William Reynolds, to rank from December 18, 1860—vice Creagh, promoted.
General List—Lieutenant Henry Tolfrey Christie, to rank from June 4, 1861—vice Bonner, retired.
Lieutenant James Henry Latham Greenfield, to rank from June 12, 1861—vice Macdonald, deceased.
Lieutenant John William Garlick, to rank from July 9, 1861—vice Bell, deceased.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

All to be Surgeon-Majors—having completed 20 years' service in India.
Surgeon George Feddes Forbes to be Surgeon-Major, from June 22, 1861.
Surgeon William Lochiel, from July 7, 1861.
Surgeon Saville Marriott Pelly, from July 7, 1861.
Surgeon Francis Manisty, from July 7, 1861.
Assistant-Surgeon David Wyllie, M.D., to be Surgeon, from August 27, 1861—vice Waller, retired.
Surgeon-Major D. Richie, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, from June 16, 1861.
Assistant-Surgeon A. Pitman to be Surgeon, from August 27, 1861—vice Waller, retired.
Assistant-Surgeon John Young Smith, M.D., to be Surgeon, from October 8, 1861—vice Burn, retired.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Surgeon David Wyllie, M.D., June 8, 1861—vice Winchester, retired.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned officer to resign his commission:—Lieutenant Astley Edward Lindsay Kaye, of the Bengal Artillery.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMORANDA.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of stores to India and the colonies:—The Rockliffe, 680 tons, for Madras; the Onward, 571 tons, for Calcutta; the Unrivalled, 812 tons, for Bombay; the Veronica 322 tons, for Hong Kong; the William, 703 tons, the David Malcolm, 509 tons, and the Alert, 212 tons for St Helena; and the Caroline Elizabeth, 505 tons, for the Cape of Good Hope.

The deaths of the following military officers have been officially reported at the War-office since the 1st of December:—Field Marshal his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, the Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and Colonel and Capt.-General of the Hon. Artillery Company of London; Generals Sir E. Bowater, K.C.H., Colonel 49th Regiment, and A. Armstrong, late Royal Irish Artillery; Lieut.-Generals the Hon. J. Finch, C.B., 24th Regiment and D. Daly; Lieut.-Colonels R. Dely, 3rd Buffs; J. Ward, 81st Regiment; W. Keady and H. North, 14th Regiment; Captains W. C. Grant, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and T. M. Mottley, Royal Artillery; Lieutenants R. B. Stone, Royal Artillery; W.F.A.E. Pregrave, 17th Regiment; E. Penfold, 12th Dragoons; H.A. Mosse, 94th Regiment; W.V. Riet, Cape Corps; J. Grant, and F. W. Vieth; Ensign C J. Wix, 11th Regiment; Paymaster R. W. Kyffin, 12th Regiment; Commissary-General W. Fielder, C.B.; Deputy Commissary-General F. Stickney; Inspector-General of Hospitals W. Dawson, M.D., Surgeon W. M'Andrew, M.D., 57th Regiment; Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores A.G. Crawford; Solicitor, W. G. Carter, Coldstream Guards.

Colonel R.P. Haynes, 8th Regiment, has been appointed Brigadier-General to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, vice Brigadier-General D. Russell, proceeded to British North America.

The Secretary of State for War having represented that several Military store clerks are urgently required, and that the list of candidates for those appointments is nearly exhausted, his royal highness the general commanding-in-chief has directed by a circular memorandum, dated the 4th of January current, the attention of commanding officers to the War-office circulars having reference to these appointments (Nos. 689, 690, and 705), and desired that they will forward to the War office the applications of any non commissioned officers who may be on the eve of the completion of, or who may have actually completed their service for pension, and whom they can recommend for the clerkship in question.

(From The Army and Navy Gazette.)

The colonelcy of the 49th Regiment, vacant by the death of General Sir Edward Bowater, will probably be filled by the transfer of Lieutenant-General E. F. Morris, C.B., from the 97th Regiment. General Morris served with the 49th in the American war, and again in the last Chinese war. For the colonelcy of the 97th. which will thus be vacated, we understand that Major-General John Campbell is one of those most likely to be recommended to Her Majesty.

We find that the promotions consequent on the death of Lieutenant General Dennis only include the transfer of Major General Sir Edward Lugard, K. C. B., Under Secretary of State for War, to the fixed establishment of general officers. Sir Edward will take rank after Major-General Sir Thomas Franks.

The Commissariat Staff Corps being considerably under its proper strength, volunteers have been called for from regiments not under orders for foreign service to complete the corps to its establishment—559 of all ranks.

It is likely that Captain Clarke will be appointed acting-brigade-major at Devonport, vice Captain Kirk, 96th Regiment, who has proceeded with his regiment to North America.

Various rumours being afloat in military circles respecting the vacant Guards' colonelcy, it may be well to state that no step whatever has been taken as to the manner in which it will be filled up.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Brevet Major A.L. M'Mullin	Bengal 23rd N. I.
Major C.P. Rigby	Bombay Staff Corps.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. W. J. Hicks	Bengal 22nd N. I.	6 mo.
Lieut. C.S. Pratt	„ 54th	„ 6 „
Lieut. C. Richardes	„ 63rd	„ 3 „
Ensign C. W. G. Perreau		
Lieut. W. H. K. Bradford	Madras 3rd Eur.	6 „

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Brev.-Col. Sir H.B. Edwardes, K.CB.	Bengal 1st Eurs.
Captain J. P. Clarkson	„ 44th N. I.
Major W. F. Elder	Madras Staff Corps.
Assist.-Surgeon E. Morton	Bombay.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the City Article of the Times, Jan. 10.)

The Bank of England, as was expected on the announcement of peace, have this morning reduced their rate of discount from 3 per cent., at which it had stood since the 7th of November, to 2½ per cent. This is the lowest rate that has been adopted during the past two years, and, although the stock of bullion at present held is a million or two below the average possessed by the Bank during the six months when 2½ per cent. was last the current charge, the measure appears to be perfectly justified not only by the diminished demand for discount consequent upon the restriction of the cotton trade, but also from the steady character of the influx of gold now observable, and which is likely henceforth to include some amounts of importance from New York.

The English funds opened this morning at an advance of three-quarters per cent. upon the improved prices attained after regular hours last evening, making a total rise of 1½ per cent. consequent upon the news by the City of Washington. Subsequently, on the announcement of the Bank reduction, there was a further upward movement, but the market, although inherently strong, ultimately relapsed to the opening quotations. The first bargains in Consols for money were at 93[illegible] to [illegible], and this after a range between [illegible] and [illegible], was the final price. The quotation for the February account is the same as for money, owing to the small supply of stock in the hands of the dealers. Reckoning accrued dividend Consols are now rather more than a half per cent. above which they stood previously to the news of the Trent affair, and about 3 per cent. above the war price to which they were at one time unreasonably forced. A leading thought in the mind of every one today was, 'Where should we now have been if the degrading suggestions for making the question of the British right of asylum a matter of arbitration had been suffered to check the vigour of the Government, especially as it is at length announced by the leading American journal that the arbitration system under existing circumstances will never suit a democrecy?" All the commercial interests are thoroughly conscious of the debt they owe to Lord Palmerston, and the congratulations expressed on the termination of the difficulty have derived an increase of intensity from the consciousness of the manner in which it will deservedly strengthen his Cabinet during the coming Session. Bank Stock left off at 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per cents., 93 to ¼; India Stock, 223 to 225; India Five per Cents., 106 to ¼; Rupee Paper, 99¾ and 105¾. India Bonds, 15s. to 20s. premium and Exchequer-bills, 17s. to 20s. premium.

The settlement of the Consol account took place to-day, and has passed off thus far with only one failure, and that for a small amount.

The discount houses have lowered their allowance on deposits from 2 to 1¼ per cent. on money at call, and from 2¼ to 1¾ per cent. with a few days' notice. The joint-stock banks have also reduced their rate to 1½ per cent., the London and Westminster, however, continuing to allow 1 per cent. only on sums below 500*l.*

At the Bank to-day the demand for discount has been active at the reduced rate. In the open market the terms are 2¼ to 2½ per cent.

In foreign stocks the transactions have been large, and in most cases an advance has taken place. Mexican improved in the morning to 29, but afterwards relapsed to 28¾ to ⅝. Turkish Six per Cents. are also higher, but did not maintain the best prices of the day, the final quotations being 81 to 81½, and 71¾ to 72½. Peruvian, Spanish, and Venezuelan descriptions have likewise been in request. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, were negotiated at 91 and 90½; Mexican, for the account, 28⅝, 29, 28⅞, and ¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Uribarren Bonds, 94, 93¾, 95, and 94¼; Dollar Bonds, 88; Portuguese, for the account, 46¼; Russian Four-and-a Half per Cents., 92¼; Three per Cents., 53¾; Spanish, for the account, 51, 50½. 51⅛, and 50¾; ditto Deferred, for the account. 42; Passive, 17; Certificates, 6½, ⅜, ½, and ¼; Turkish Six per Cents., 1854, for the account, 81¼ ½, and 81; ditto, 1858, for the account, 73, 72, ¾, 71¾, 72, 71¾, and 72; Venezuela Three per Cents., for the account, 22¾, 23⅛, 22¾; and 23¼; and Italian Five per Cents,, 64, 63¾, ⅞, and ¾,

The last price from Paris this evening was 68f. 45c., showing a rise of about ⅛ per cent.

About 5,300*l.* in gold was taken to the Bank today.

At Lloyd's to-day, in consequence of the news from America, the rates for war risks were entirely nominal.

The Eugenia Smith, boarded by the Federal steamer Santiago de Cuba, was built at Lewis, in the State of Delaware, in 1844, but was registered as a British ship at Nassau, New Providence, in 1861.

In the Liverpool Cotton market today there has been great excitement, and a considerable advance in prices.

A great rise has taken place today in saltpetre, from the expectation that the prohibition against export may possibly be withdrawn. The supplies in foreign markets are generally, at present, very scanty, and prices are much higher than in this country. Other descriptions of colonial produce have also improved.

A prospectus has been published of the India Freehold Land, Colonization, and Trust Association, to be formed with the view to acquire portions of the freehold lands now offered by the Indian Government under the new law at 5s. and 10s. per acre respectively for waste and cleared. Properly managed there is no reason why an undertaking of this kind with regard to India should not yield results equal or superior to those obtained by the Australian and Canadian Land Companies. The proposed captital is 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each.

In the paragraph on the Nova Scotia gold mines yesterday the name of the Hon. Joseph Howe was erroneously printed the Hon. Joseph Hume.

COMMERCIAL.

(From the Home News, Jan. 10.)

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0d.; 30 days, 2s. 0½d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 99¾; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 105¾.

Indian Five per Cents., 106½.

Consols for Money, 93½; Ditto, Account (Feb. 6), 93½, 93¾.

Bank rate reduced to 2½ per cent.

Money Market very easy.

English Funds have risen 1½ per cent.

Indian securities continue in demand.

Produce Markets have generally advanced. *Indigo* is held for higher prices. *Tea* firmer. *Silk* improved 1s. per lb. *Sugar* has risen 1s. per cwt. *Rice* quiet. *Jute* steady. *Saltpetre* firm. *Dyestuffs* improving. *Shellac* has advanced to £10 10s., closing quiet.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling 75s. to 79s.; good middling, 81s. to 83s.; fine middling, 83s. to 86s. per cwt. Market steady with a good demand at 1s. per cwt. advance.

Linseed is firmly held at 63s. to 64s. for Calcutta and at 66s. for Bombay. *Rapeseed* has advanced to 70s. for Guzerat, and 65s. for Calcutta.

Cocoanut Oil has declined to £48 10s. for Ceylon and to £49 10s. for Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling Orleans, 13¼d. to 13½d.; fair Broach, 9d. to 9½d.; fair Dhollera, 8½d. per lb. Market closes firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 8s. 9d. to 9s. per piece; 8¼lbs., 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3¾lbs., 4s. to 4s. 3d. Mule Twist, No. 40, good seconds, 14½d. per lb. Market very firm as to price.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, *January* 9.

The Cotton market opened with an excited demand, and ½d. per lb. advance was readily obtainable on the current descriptions of American and Surats. At the close there has been more disposition to sell at the advance. Sales, 25,000 bales—18,000 on speculaion and for export.

EXPORT OF COTTON TO AMERICA.

The Inman steamship *Glasgow* sailed yesterday from Liverpool for New York with a few passengers. She had also on board a full cargo, part of which consisted of 1,260 bales of Cotton.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.		SHIPS.	FROM
Dec.	31	Camperdown	Liverpool.
		Wm. Chandler	Ditto.
Jan.	1	Jabez Snow	Cardiff.
	3	Ajmeer	Liverpool.
		Glenalva	Ditto.
		Bates Family	Ditto.
		Forest Rights	Deal.
		Lota	Liverpool.
		Khimjee Oodowjee	Ditto.
	6	C. C. De Goa	Swansea.
		Ariel	Ditto.
		Harold	Liverpool.
		Veteran	Ditto.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Dec.	3	Received via Marseilles Jan. 6.
MADRAS	„	5	
BOMBAY	„	12	
BURMAH	Nov.	16	
CHINA	„	15	
CEYLON	„	30	

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We have received from the Hejaz information of a most calamitous flood which has devastated the Holy City of El-Islam. On the 11th December, Mekka and its vicinity was visited by unusually heavy rain which swept in torrents through the city, five hundred houses were washed away, and the loss of life and property is said to have been enormous.

The inundation entered the precincts of the temple, and even rose as high as ten feet above the door of the Kaaba, in which sixty worshippers were drowned. The invaluable library of ancient MSS. belonging to the temple has been almost entirely destroyed, and the value of the books destroyed is estimated at £20,000.

The *vexata questio* regarding the Island of Disseh, a cession of which, it will be remembered, was made by a rebel Abyssinian Chief to the Emperor of the French, has been settled by the Turkish government which has sent a Kaimakam and a party of soldiers to occupy the Island. This is perhaps the best solution of the difficulty which could have occurred; the claims of the Sultan to the Suzerainty of Disseh are as valid as his title to the other places in its vicinity which have been occupied by him for years, they can hardly be questioned by the French and assuredly they will not be disputed by us. The Island itself is valueless, but in the hands of the French it might have been made a point d'appui for the subjugation of Abyssinia.

Under the Turkish government it will lapse into the insignificance from which the jealousy of French aggression in the East for a moment elevated it.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 28.

Printed and published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM BULLOCK at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.